

A Study Guide for
This Country of Ours
by H.E. Marshall

text by Jill Papsdorf
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Before You Begin

This book was published in 1917. It was written by Henrietta Elizabeth Marshall (H.E. Marshall), who was born in Scotland and lived much of her life in London and at Oxford. During the time Miss Marshall was living and writing, the British Empire covered vast areas of the globe.

This book tells the story of the United States, beginning not with the Native Americans who had lived for centuries on the continent we now call North America, but with the explorers from the Old World, from Europe. The book tells of the accomplishments of courageous, clever, and strong men (and a few women) who formed the colonies that became the states that became the nation we have today.

It generally describes the Native Americans as uncivilized, savage, and cruel. As you are reading, ask yourself why it might be important to a white European woman writing for children of European descent in England or the United States to think of Native Americans in this way. What does it tell them about the land and the people and the nation they were then? What do we think about the land and the people and the nation we are today?

This study guide provides maps to help frame the stories you will read in *This Country of Ours*. It will also prompt you to return to these kinds of questions as you are reading.

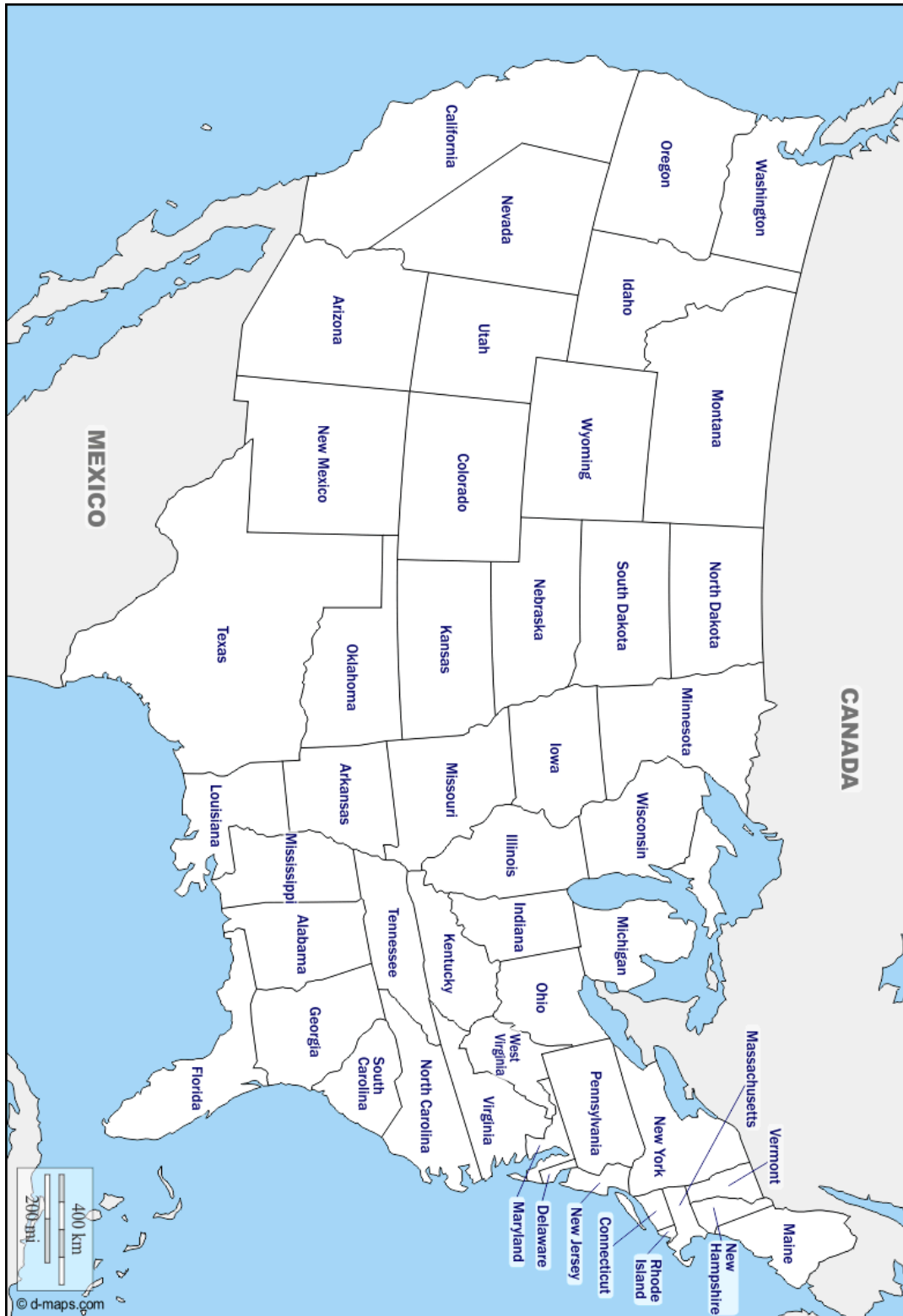
On the following pages, you'll find a map of North America and one of the United States as they are today. You may find it helpful to compare these maps to the ones you'll find later in this study guide when you would like to know where a city of battle was in all of North America or in the United States.

Map of North America¹



¹ <https://d-maps.com/m/america/amnord/amnord39.gif>

Map of the Continental United States²



² <https://d-maps.com/m/america/usa/usa/usa/usa25.gif>

Chapter I (1): How the Vikings of Old Sought and Found New Lands

Find Greenland and Iceland on the globe.



We don't know exactly where the Vikings landed, but this map shows some possibilities for the voyages.³

At the time *This Country of Ours* was written, the people who lived in North America before Europeans arrived were called "savages." Now we know that their culture was different but not always uncivilized or more brutal than that of the Europeans. We call them Native Americans (or First Nations in Canada).

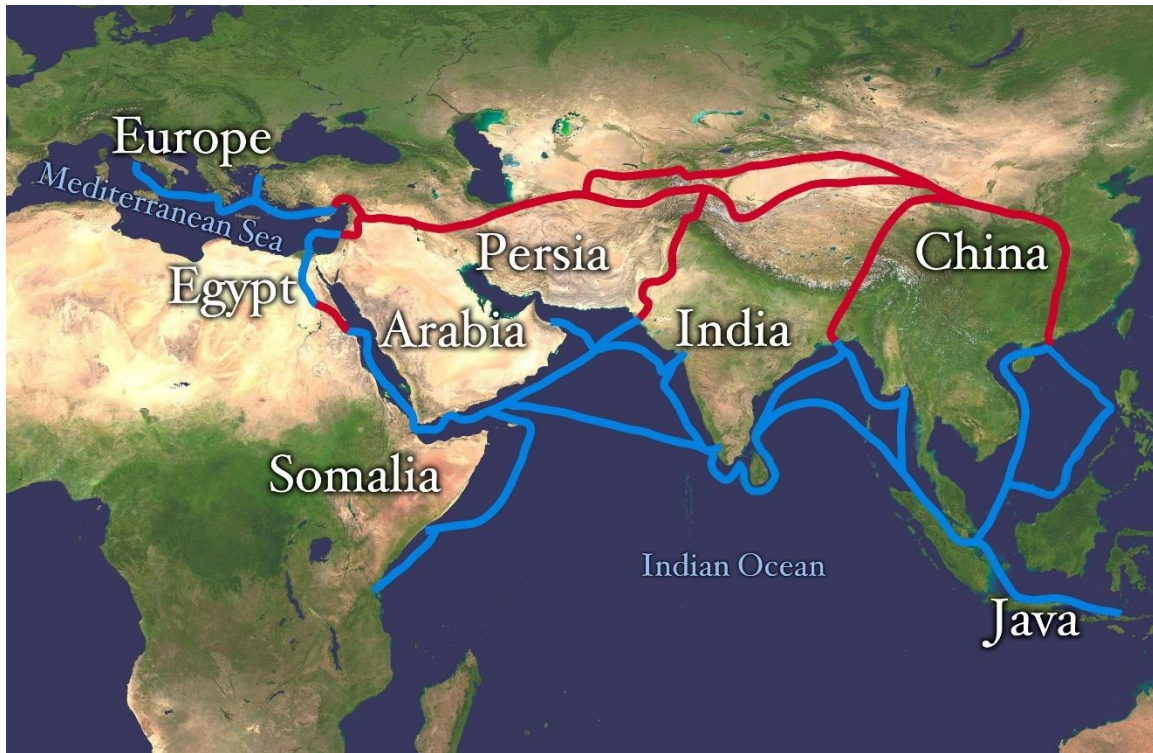
Find Labrador, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia on the globe.

³ By en:User:Bogdangiusca - Earth map by NASA; Data based on w:File:Viking Age.png (now: File:Vikingen tijd.png), which is in turn based on <http://home.online.no/~anlun/tipi/vrout.jpg> and other maps., CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=81232>

Chapter II (2): The Sea of Darkness and the Great Faith of Columbus

This chapter mentions the attacks on Christian vessels of trade by “Turks and Infidels.” These were people of the Islamic faith, and we no longer refer to them as “infidels” or “Mohammedans.” They are called Muslims. During the time of these attacks, Christian ships were also attacking Turkish vessels.

This map shows Europe and the trade routes to the East before Columbus decided to travel across the Atlantic Ocean.⁴



Turn the page for a list of the people in this chapter.

⁴ By Whole_world_-_land_and_oceans_12000.jpg: NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center/derivative work: Splette (talk) - Whole_world_-_land_and_oceans_12000.jpg, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=10449197>

People in this Chapter

Christopher Columbus – an Italian sailor who wanted to sail west across the Atlantic Ocean to reach Asia

Prince Henry of Portugal – Henry the Navigator; inspired his people to explore the oceans; died in 1460

King John of Portugal – King John II of Portugal from 1481-1495

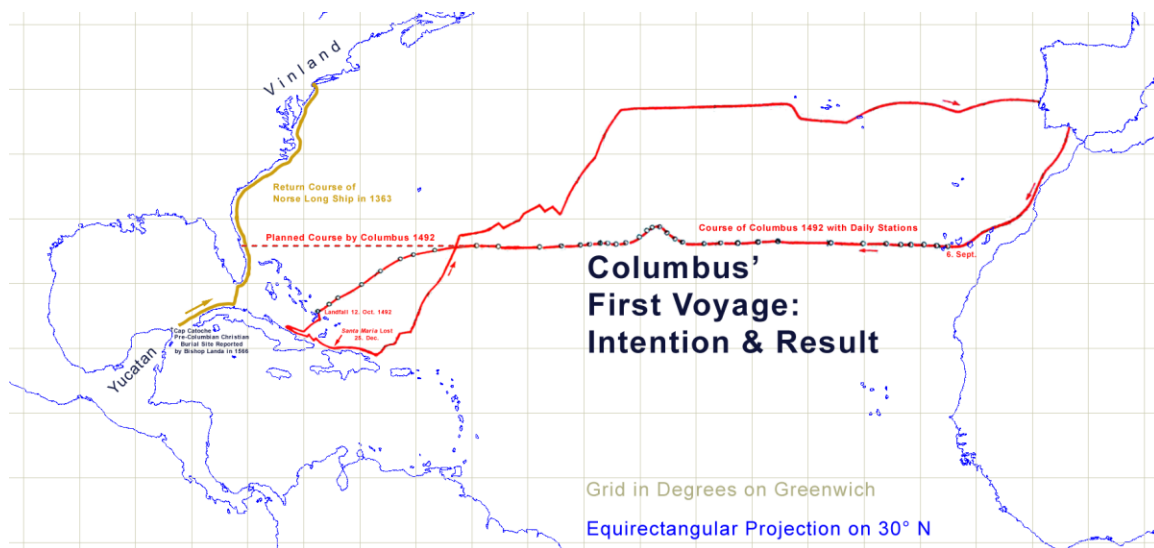
King Henry VII – king of England from 1485-1509

King Ferdinand – King Ferdinand II of Aragon beginning in 1479; married Queen Isabella I of Castile in 1469 and ruled jointly with her beginning in 1474; under them, a united Spain defeated the Muslims (called Moors in the text) who had controlled much of the area from the 700s until 1492

Queen Isabella – Queen Isabella I of Castile beginning in 1474; with her husband King Ferdinand II, a united Spain defeated the Muslims (called Moors in the text) who had controlled much of the area from the 700s until 1492

Chapter III (3): How Columbus Fared Forth Upon the Sea of Darkness and Came to Pleasant Lands Beyond

Here is a map showing Columbus's first voyage⁵. Find Portugal and Cuba on the globe.



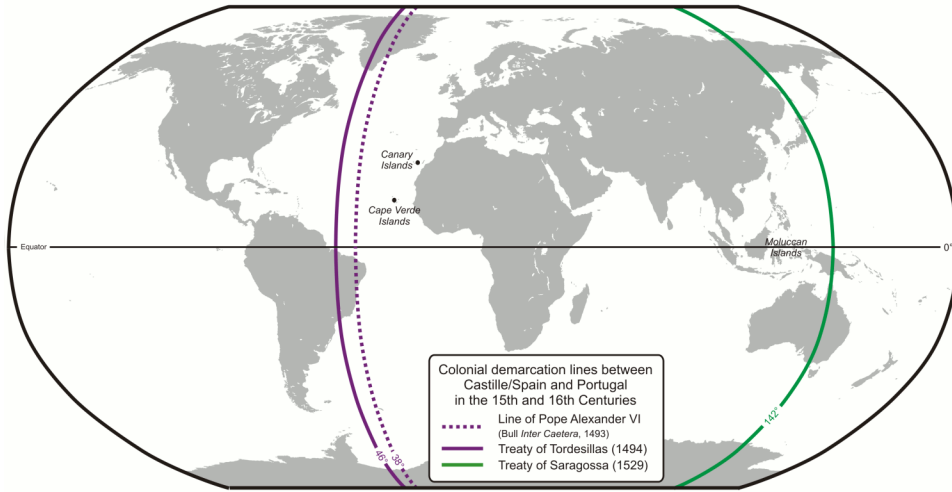
People in this Chapter

Christopher Columbus – an Italian sailor who wanted to sail west across the Atlantic Ocean to reach Asia

⁵ By <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User%3APortolanero> / Wikimedia Commons, CC BY 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=24313000>

Chapter IV (4): How Columbus Returned in Triumph

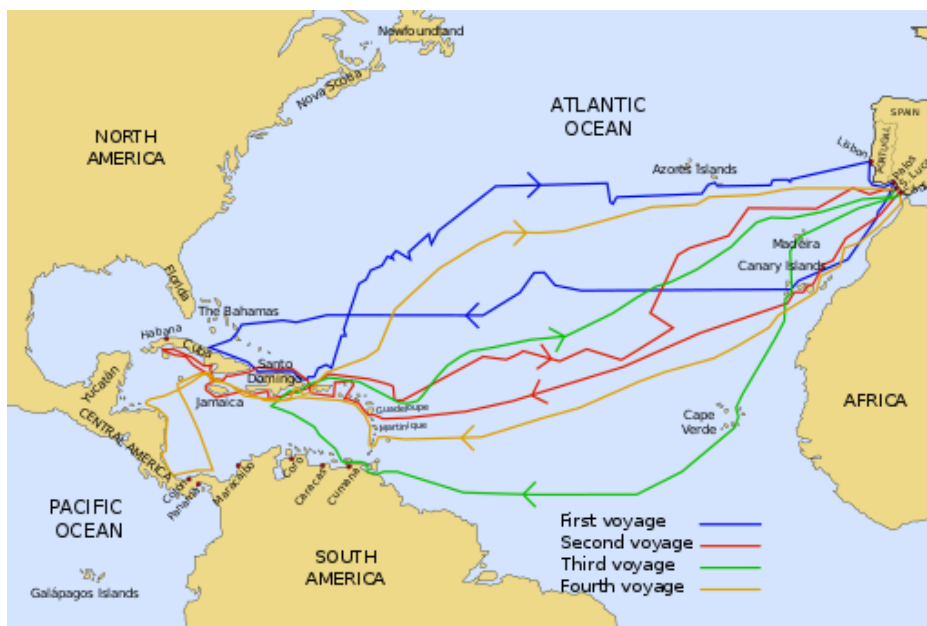
This map shows how the Pope divided the Earth between Spain and Portugal before anyone knew what lands or trade routes might be discovered.⁶ (The discoveries on the map came later.)



Dividing the Earth this way may seem strange to us now. Europeans did not respect the rights of native inhabitants to the land.

⁶ By Lencer - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=3194339>

This map shows all four voyages of Columbus.⁷



People in this Chapter

Christopher Columbus – Italian adventurer and explorer who sailed across the Atlantic under the flag of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Aragon and Castile (Spain)

King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella – king and queen of Aragon and Castile (Spain)

John of Spain – son of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella

King John of Portugal - King John II of Portugal from 1481-1495

Pope Alexander VI – Pope who drew an imaginary line through the Atlantic Ocean

⁷ By Viajes_de_colon.svg: Phirosiberiaderivative work: Phirosiberia (talk) - Viajes_de_colon.svg, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=8849049>

Chapter V (5): How America Was Named

Here is a picture of the first map which used the name “America,” made by the German cartographer, Martin Waldseemüller, and published in 1507.⁸



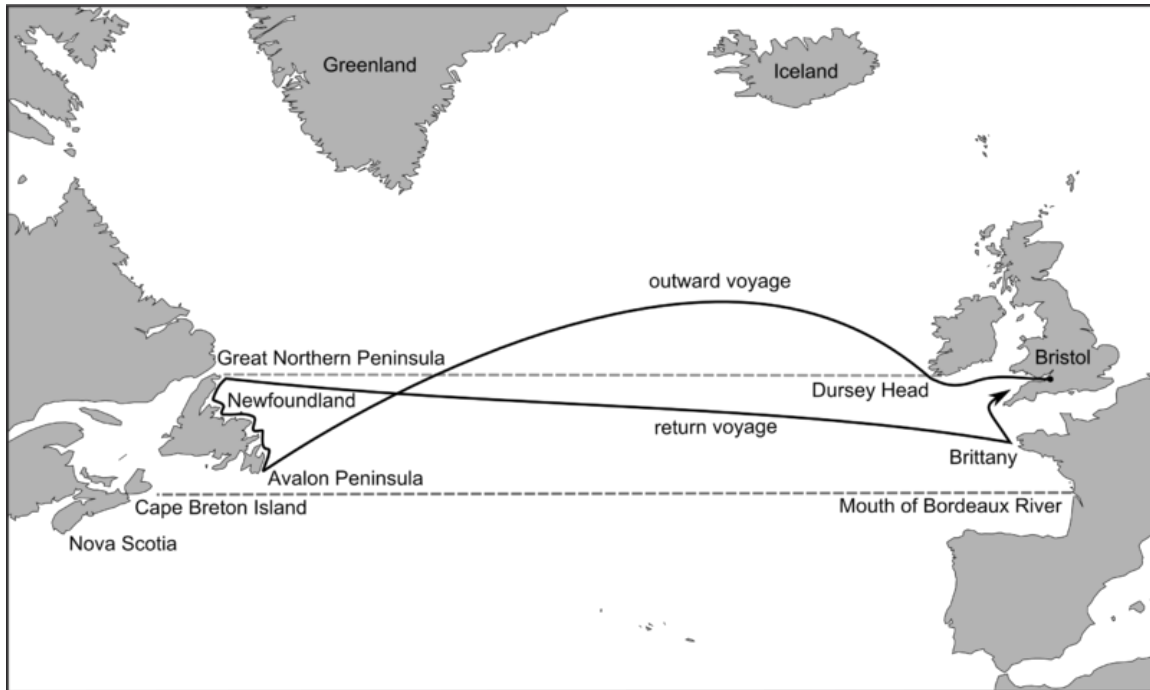
People in this Chapter

Amerigo Vespucci – Italian sailor under the flag of Spain and later Portugal

⁸ By Martin Waldseemüller - <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3200.ct000725>, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=5079907>

Chapter VI (6): How the Flag of England was Planted on the Shores of the New World

Here is a map of John Cabot's 1497 voyage across the Atlantic Ocean.⁹



People in this Chapter

John Cabot – an Italian who explored across the Atlantic under the flag of England

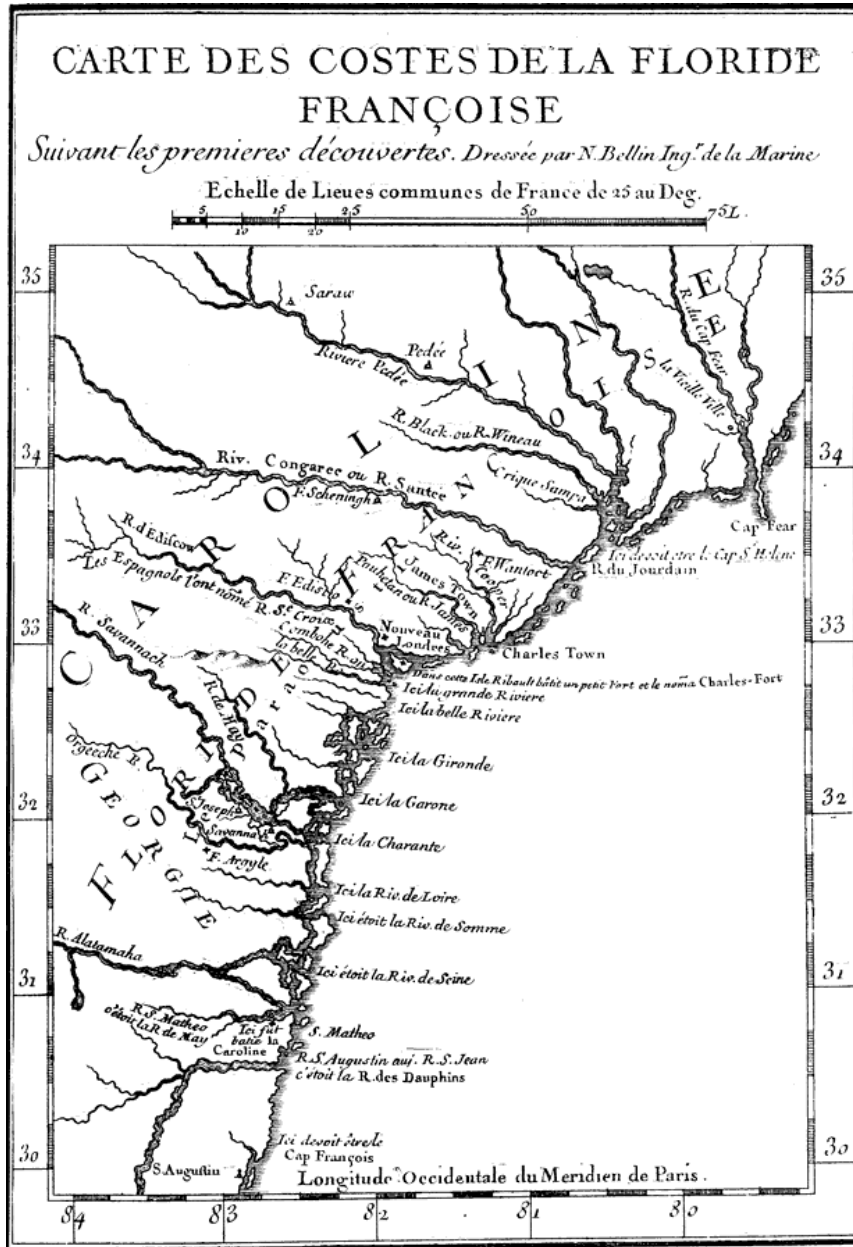
King Henry VII – king of England from 1485-1509

⁹ By Evan T Jones - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=54725020>

Chapter VII (7): How the Flag of France was Planted in Florida

The Huguénots were French Christians who had left the Catholic Church. They were persecuted in France because of their religious beliefs.

This map shows the French settlements in Florida (which covered a much greater area in 1562, all the way north into what is now South Carolina).¹⁰ Find Charles Town on the map and “Charles-Fort” a bit south of it.



¹⁰ By N. Belin (1562) - [1], Public Domain,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=11037378>

Remember that it is not appropriate to refer to Native Americans as “Redskins.” Nor should we call people of European descent “Pale-faces.”

People in this Chapter

King of France – King Charles IX of France from 1560-1574

Jean Ribault – French navigator; instrumental in France’s attempts to colonize North America (the text spells his name Ribaut)

Albert de la Pierria – first Governor of the first French colony in North America

Nicolas Barre – selected by French colonists as leader after Albert de la Pierria

Queen of England – Elizabeth I of England who reigned from 1558-1603

Chapter VIII (8): How the French Founded a Colony in Florida

This map shows the French settlements in what is now the southern United States.¹¹



The French were “heretics” to the Spaniards because Spain was still a Catholic country.

People in this Chapter

Jean Ribault – French navigator; instrumental in France’s attempts to colonize North America

René de Laudonnière – led another French expedition to the Americas

King Charles – King Charles IX of France from 1560-1574

Chief Satouriona - chief of the Saturiwa tribe, may have been a leader over thirty other village chiefs

John Hawkins – an English admiral

¹¹ By Pandries - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=15753419>

Chapter IX (9): How the Spaniards Drove the French out of Florida

This may be a difficult chapter to read. In it, Catholic men who profess to be protecting the faith attack Fort Caroline because the people who live there are Lutherans. When some of the people there try to surrender, they are killed by the Spanish soldiers. Later, Captain Menendez murders unarmed men who have surrendered to him.

We cannot know what was in the minds of Captain Menendez when he ordered this massacre. It may be that he thought he was following the will of God, but we know that such acts are now rightly recognized as sinful.

We must meet those who differ from us in their knowledge and understanding of God and the Church with compassion and the kinds of actions that make them want to be more like us, to know what we know, and to serve God.

Find San Agustin on the previous map. This is St. Augustine, founded by Pedro Menendez of Spain in 1565.

People in this Chapter

King of France - King Charles IX of France from 1560-1574

Pedro Menendez – Spanish Admiral and explorer

King of Spain – Philip II of Spain, king from 1556-1598; his mother was the daughter of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella

René de Laudonnière – leader of the French colony (Fort Caroline)

Jean Ribault – French navigator and another leader of Fort Caroline

Chapter X (10): How a Frenchman Avenged the Death of his Countrymen

More atrocities and death followed as revenge for the men Menendez had ordered attacked and killed. What kind of response would God have preferred?

When the French founded their colony, it was called Fort Caroline. When the Spanish took the fort, they renamed it Fort Mateo.

People in this Chapter

King Charles IX of France – king of France from 1560-1574; he was only about ten when he became king after the death of his brother

Mother of the king - Catherine de' Medici

King of Spain – Philip II of Spain, king from 1556-1598; his mother was the daughter of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella

Pedro Menendez – Spanish Admiral and explorer

Dominique de Gorges – French nobleman and explorer

René de Laudonnière – former leader of the French colony (Fort Caroline)

Chief Satouriona - chief of the Saturiwa tribe, may have been a leader over thirty other village chiefs

Queen Elizabeth – Elizabeth I of England, who reigned from 1558-1603

Chapter XI (11): The Adventures of Sir Humphrey Gilbert

This map shows some of the early French settlements in the New World.¹² See if you can find this area in Canada on the globe.



Find Newfoundland, Cape Breton Island, and Acadia on the globe.

Turn the page for a list of the people in this chapter.

¹² By Carl Pruneau (User:Niptium) - Own work avec l'aide de SémhurBackground map : File:New England and South-East of Canada topographic map-blank.svg, CC BY 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=7163272>

People in this Chapter

John Cabot – an Italian who explored across the Atlantic under the flag of England

Queen Elizabeth – Elizabeth I of England, who reigned from 1558-1603; also called Good Queen Bess

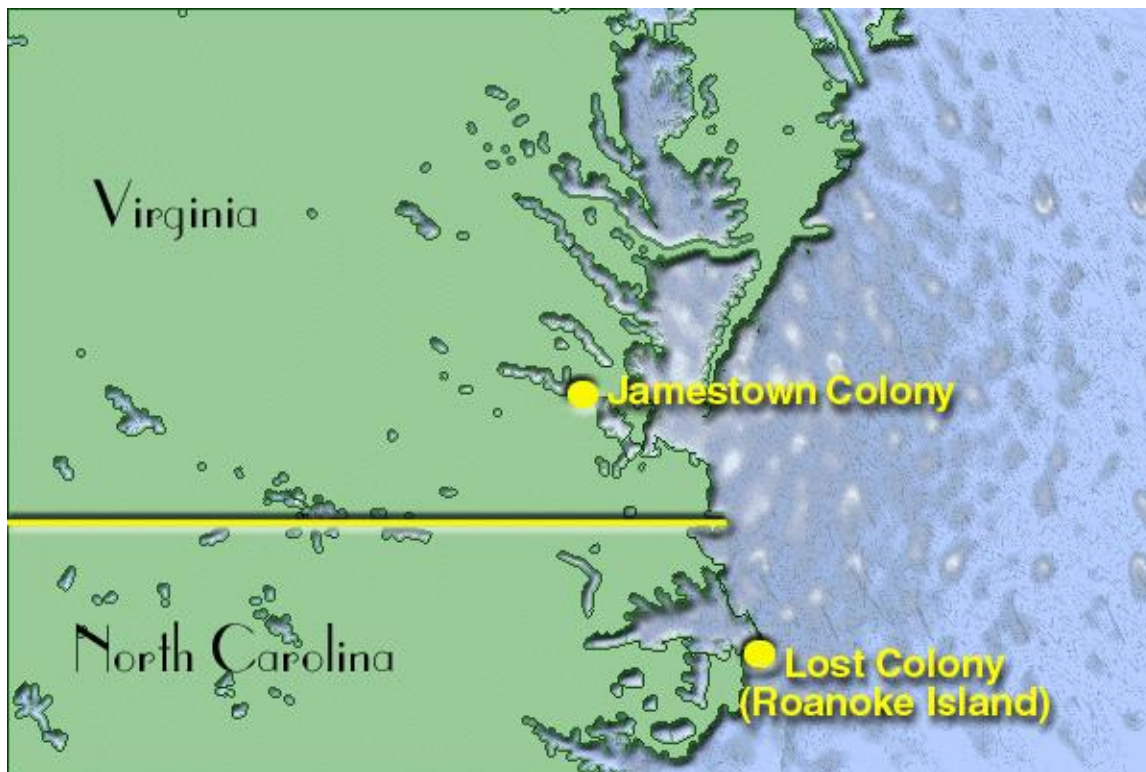
Sir Humphrey Gilbert – English soldier and explorer

Sir Walter Raleigh – Sir Humphrey Gilbert's younger brother; English landed gentleman

Edward Hay – commander of one of the British ships under Sir Humphrey Gilbert

Chapter XII (12): About Sir Walter Raleigh's Adventures in the Golden West

This map shows Jamestown and Roanoke in what is now Virginia and North Carolina.¹³



This chapter describes more altercations between the Native Americans and Englishmen. It claims the Native Americans were “cruel and revengeful” but there were many misunderstandings between the cultures. It wasn’t just a language barrier; the Native Americans did not have the same ideas about land ownership or property ownership that Europeans did (and that we have today). It is important to remember, too, that the Europeans were often cruel to them as well. For example, burning cornfields and destroying food for an entire village would have been disastrous for a Native American village, especially if they did not understand why the British were angry.

In 1588, the British defeated the Spanish Armada and ended Spain’s dominance of the Atlantic Ocean and made England a world power. This battle is described briefly in the book.

Turn the page for a list of the people in this chapter.

¹³ Public Domain, <https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?curid=1643901>

People in this Chapter

Walter Raleigh – holds the charter for an English colony in America but does not go himself

Queen Elizabeth – Elizabeth I of England, who reigned from 1558-1603; also called Good Queen Bess

Sir Richard Grenville – leads multiple journeys for Raleigh to America, carrying goods and people to the colonists at Roanoke

Ralph Lane – first governor of the colony

Sir Francis Drake – an English captain and explorer

John White – second governor of Roanoke

Virginia Dare – first English child born in the Americas

Chapter XIII (13): The Adventures of Captain John Smith

This map shows Captain John Smith's first voyages around Chesapeake.¹⁴

Find Chesapeake Bay on the globe. Can you tell on this map where Jamestown was using the map from the previous chapter?



¹⁴ By United States. National Park Service; Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network - <https://www.loc.gov/item/2008620282/>, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=68964057>

People in this Chapter

Walter Raleigh – English landed gentleman, accused of treason and held prisoner in the Tower of London

King – King James I of England, who reigned from 1603-1625, in addition to being King James VI of Scotland from 1567.

Captain John Smith – an adventurer accused of mutiny by Captain Wingfield

Captain Edward Wingfield – President among the directors of Jamestown

Master Hunt – preacher for the expedition

Captain Newport – captain of the fleet of ships returning to England

Powhatan – an important Native American chief of the land around Jamestown

Pocahontas – a daughter of Powhatan

Chapter XIV (14): More Adventures of Captain John Smith

In this chapter, you will read about the trouble the Englishmen had in trying to crown Powhatan. Think about what this story can tell you about the differences between the Native Americans and the Englishman.

The site of Werowocomoco was lost for many years, but in 2016 the property was sold to the National Park Service. It is managed by the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail. Perhaps one day you can visit it.

People in this Chapter

Captain John Smith – an adventurer; later President among the directors of Jamestown

Captain Edward Wingfield – deposed President among the directors of Jamestown

Captain Newport – captain of the fleet of ships returning to England

Powhatan – an important Native American chief of the land around Jamestown

Pocahontas – a daughter of Powhatan

Chapter XV (15): How the Colony was Saved

Remember as you read that, though Pocahontas and Captain John Smith were friends, they never considered getting married. She was but a young girl when she knew him. It is true, however, that they told her he was dead when in fact he was alive and well in England.

People in this Chapter

Percy – the new President of Jamestown’s directors, who was unable to maintain control

Sir Thomas Gates – President of Jamestown after Percy

Lord Delaware – Governor of Virginia

King James - King James I of England, who reigned from 1603-1625

Sir Thomas Dale – Deputy Governor of Virginia when Lord Delaware sails back to England

Powhatan – an important Native American chief of the land around Jamestown

Pocahontas – a daughter of Powhatan

Samuel Argall – a colonist of Jamestown

Master John Rolfe and Master Sparkes – colonists sent to negotiate with Powhatan

Chapter XVI (16): How Pocahontas Took a Journey over the Seas

Today it would be unacceptable to talk about Pocahontas as a “half-naked savage” as if her people were not intelligent.

Think about how strange it would have been for Pocahontas to travel from Virginia, a place of small villages, to England where she visited cities full of more people than she imagined had ever lived.

People in this Chapter

Columbus – Christopher Columbus; who began the European exploration of the New World

Raleigh – Sir Walter Raleigh of England, who had funded expeditions to Virginia

King James - King James I of England, who reigned from 1603-1625

Captain Argall – Samuel Argall, English adventurer and naval officer

Cabot - an Italian who explored across the Atlantic under the flag of England

Sir Thomas Dale – Deputy Governor of Virginia

John Rolfe – a colonist of Virginia

Pocahontas – daughter of Powhatan, an important Native American chief in Virginia; she was baptized and married John Rolfe

Powhatan - an important Native American chief of the land around Jamestown

John Smith - an adventurer; former President among the directors of Jamestown

Queen – Anne of Denmark, Queen consort of Scotland, England, and Ireland because she was married to King James I

Chapter XVII (17): How the Redmen Fought against their White Brothers

This chapter tells how the first ship of slaves kidnapped from Africa arrived at Jamestown in 1619. Many Africans, however, had been transported against their will to other areas of the New World before 1619, particularly to the islands of the Caribbean.

In the massacre of 1622 which is described in this chapter, a quarter of the English people living in the Virginia colony were killed. Other settlements were also attacked at the same time. About 400 English were killed, about a third of the settlers in the area. Some people say the Native Americans were reacting against the land that was continually being taken (sometimes bought) and farmed as tobacco fields. It's possible the chief believed the English would leave after such an attack. Instead, the English used the massacre as an excuse to attack the Native Americans and take any land they wanted without payment or negotiations.

Someone who is "autocratic" doesn't listen to the opinions or wishes of other people.

People in this Chapter

Sir Thomas Dale - Deputy Governor of Virginia when Lord Delaware sails back to England

Samuel Argall – leader of Virginia after Sir Thomas Dale

Lord Delaware – dies on his trip to be returned as Governor of Virginia

Sir George Yeardley – Governor to replace Samuel Argall

Sandys – Sir Edwin Sandys, treasurer of the Company of London; he lived in London

Opekankano – brother of Powhatan, chief of many Native Americans around Jamestown after his brother died

Chapter XVIII (18): How Englishmen Fought a Duel with Tyranny

The Earl of Southampton's name was Henry Wriothesley. No one remembers how to say his name. He was a friend of William Shakespeare.

People in this Chapter

Raleigh – Sir Walter Raleigh of England, who had funded the early expeditions to Virginia

King James - King James I of England, who reigned from 1603-1625

Sir Edwin Sandys – treasurer of the Company of London; he lived in London

Earl of Southampton – one of the charter members for the colony of Virginia; elected treasurer by the “adventurers” after Sir Edwin

Charles I – King Charles I of England who rules from 1625-1649, though from 1642 he was fighting the armies of Parliament in the English Civil War

Chapter XIX (19): The Coming of the Cavaliers

The English Civil War lasted from 1642 to 1651. Most of the fighting was between the Parliamentarians (called “Roundheads” because the hair of the Puritans was often closely cropped around their heads) and the Royalists (also called “Cavaliers”). The Parliamentarians wanted to get rid of the monarchy.

Oliver Cromwell served as Lord Protector and was head of state for the new government after the Civil War, which the Royalists lost. Many Royalists came to Virginia to escape persecution by the Puritans who were then in power in England. (Many Puritans had come to Virginia before the English Civil War to escape persecution in England, though some governors like Sir William Berkeley persecuted them in the New World as well.)

The House of Burgesses of Virginia was formed in 1642 as the second legislative body. The General Assembly was the first one. Legislative means they made laws. The people who served in the House of Burgesses were elected, but it was more restricted than it is today. Few people could vote (generally only white male landowners) and only men could be elected.

In 1660, the monarchy was restored in England, Ireland, and Scotland. Charles II (son of Charles I and of the Stuart family) was crowned the rightful king. Virginia had been the most loyal of the colonies in the New World. Many of the others, founded by Puritans, were worried when Charles II regained the throne.

People in this Chapter

New king - King Charles I of England who rules from 1625-1649, though from 1642 he was fighting the armies of Parliament in the English Civil War

Sir William Berkeley – appointed governor of Virginia in 1642; he supported the monarchy (was a Cavalier) and persecuted the Puritans (or Roundheads)

Cromwell – Oliver Cromwell; a Puritan; English statesman and general who fought against the king and became Lord Protector from 1653-1658.

Charles II – son of Charles I; he was proclaimed king of Scotland in 1649 when his father was executed, but England became the Commonwealth; proclaimed king of England only in 1660 at the restoration of the monarchy

Earl of Arlington – Henry Bennet

Lord Culpepper – Thomas Culpepper

Chapter XX (20): Bacon's Rebellion

Many of the Native Americans were vicious in their attacks on settlers. We must remember that they were defending their homeland against invaders. It is easy to recognize the courage and perseverance of European settlers who came to the New World, but they were also taking land that was already being used as farmland or hunting grounds by the Native Americans. The land was not empty (though much of it seemed empty, especially after so many Native Americans died from European diseases).

Sometimes settlers tried to pay Native Americans for land. When they did, they often offered a price far below what it was worth. It was also not uncommon for the Native Americans to misunderstand the payments, believing the European settlers were in a sense only renting the land for a short period of time and not realizing they meant to build houses and farms or sell the land to other European settlers.

A manifesto is a public declaration of what someone means to do and why.

Nathaniel Bacon died of dysentery, an infection of the intestines, in 1676.

People in this Chapter

Governor - Sir William Berkeley – appointed governor of Virginia in 1642; he supported the monarchy (was a Cavalier) and persecuted the Puritans (or Roundheads); returned as governor after the restoration of the monarchy

Nathaniel Bacon – an Englishman who emigrated to Jamestown

Pamunky – Ann; also called Pamunkey; she often strived to keep peace between her people and the English colonists

Drummond – a Scotsman and a follower of Nathaniel Bacon

Sarah Drummond – his wife

King – King Charles II - proclaimed king of England only in 1660 at the restoration of the monarchy

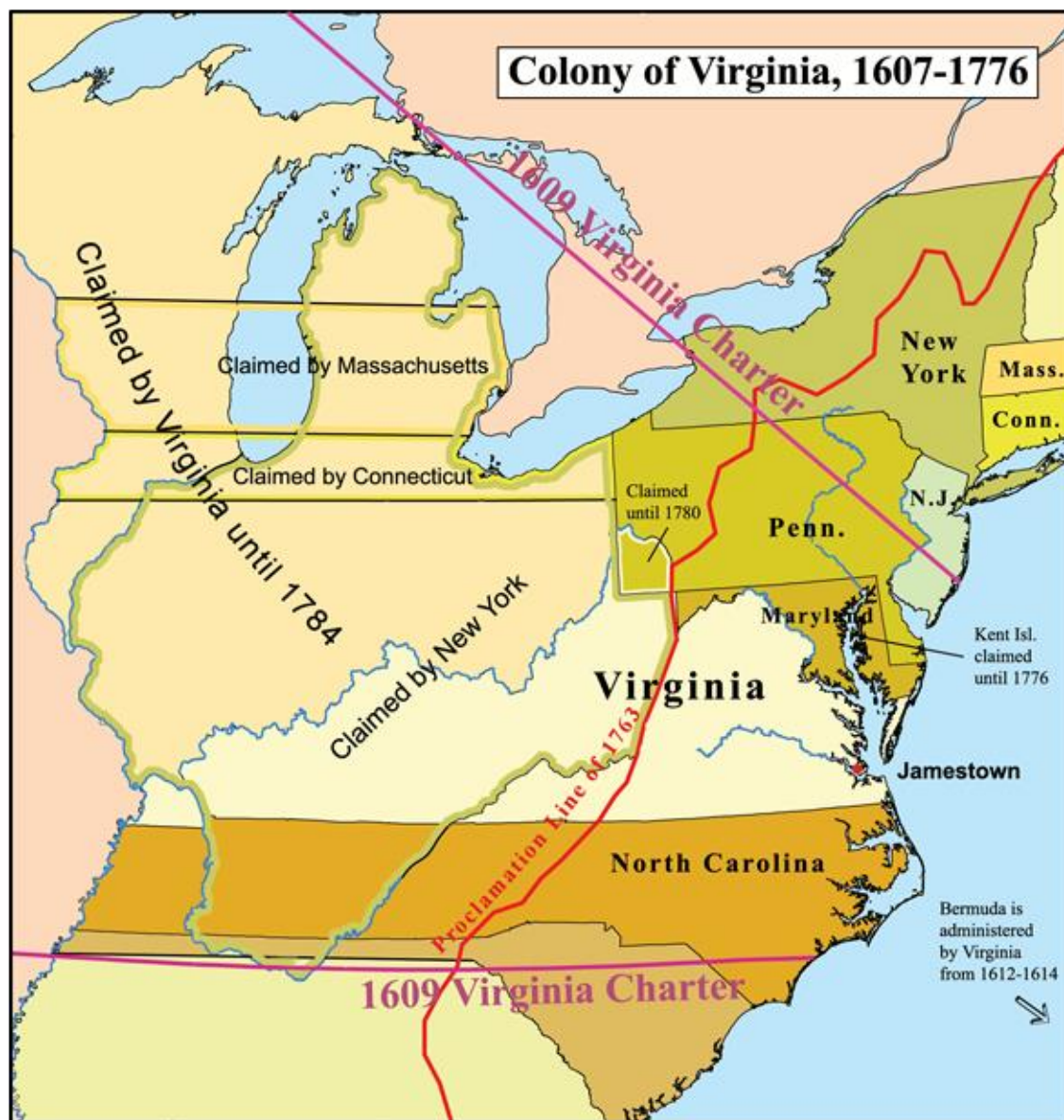
Colonel Thomas Hansford – follower of Nathaniel Bacon

Cheeseman – follower of Nathaniel Bacon

Chapter XXI (21): The Story of the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe

Tubal Cain is mentioned in the book of Genesis in the Bible. He may have made tools with metals.

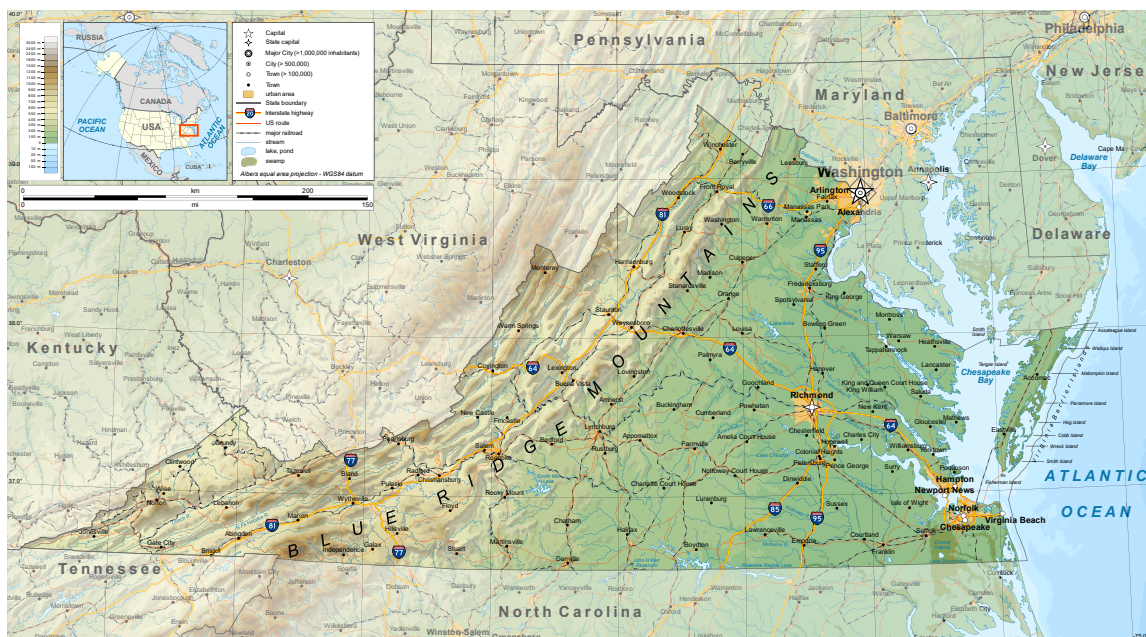
This map shows the Virginia Colony at the time of this chapter.¹⁵



The colony of Virginia claimed all the land between the two lines that say "1609 Virginia Charter."

¹⁵ CC BY-SA 2.5, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=1374989>

The map below shows some of the geographical features in the area that is now the state of Virginia.¹⁶ Some of the features here were first seen by Alexander Spotswood and his expedition in 1716.



Find the Blue Ridge Mountains on the map.

The church in Jamestown was rebuilt in 1907 to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the settlement.

Turn the page for a list of the people in this chapter.

¹⁶ By Ikonact - Own workSources of data:Topography: ETOPO1 (public domain);Public domain data provided by the National Atlas of the United States of America;Tool:The map is created with Octave scripts developed by Ikonact, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=82139603>

People in this Chapter

Nathaniel Bacon – an Englishman who emigrated to Jamestown and led a rebellion against the Governor of Virginia

Lord Culpepper – Thomas Culpepper; one of two gentlemen who received Virginia from King Charles II; he later bought out the Earl of Arlington

Charles II - King Charles II - proclaimed king of England only in 1660 at the restoration of the monarchy

Alexander Spotswood – a Scotsman; lieutenant governor of Virginia under the Earl of Orkney from 1710

Earl of Orkney – George Hamilton

King George – King George I, who reigned from 1714-1727

Louis XIV – King Louis XIV of France who reigned from 1643-1715; also known as Louis the Great or the Sun King

King Charles – King Charles I who was beheaded by the Puritans (Roundheads); his supporters, and those of his son, were called Cavaliers

Chapter XXII (22): The Story of the Pilgrim Fathers

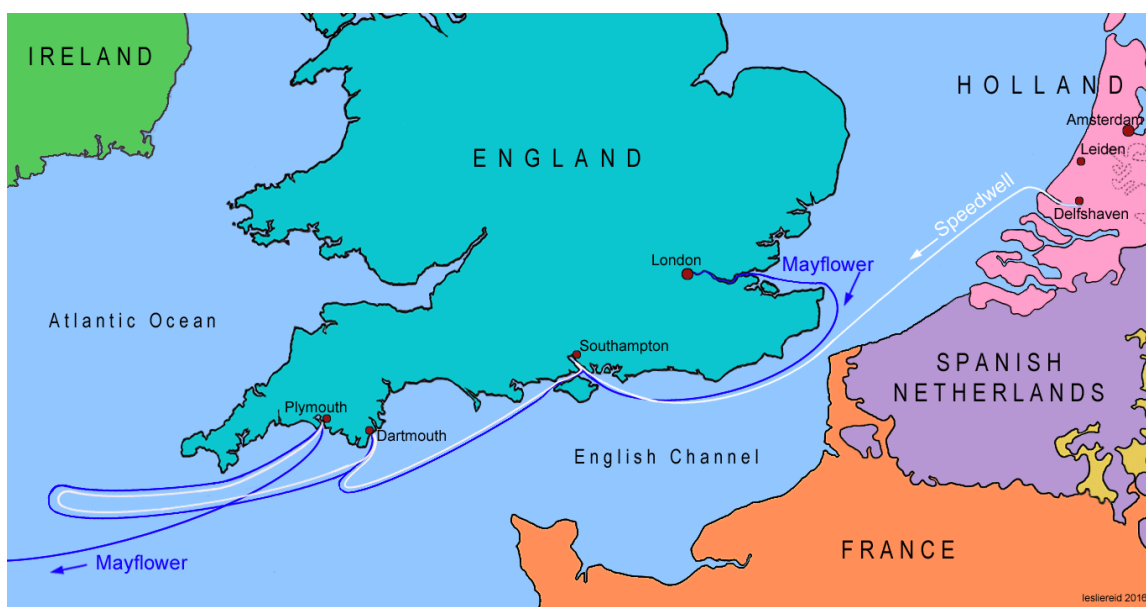
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote a long poem called *The Courtship of Miles Standish* about Captain Miles Standish and the Pilgrims.

This chapter goes back in time a little to tell about events in New England.

The Church of England was established during the English Reformation when King Henry VIII did not want to follow the Catholic Church and the Pope anymore (between 1532 and 1534). It was the official church in England and Catholics were not allowed to attend Catholic mass under some of the kings and queens that came later. As you will see, often anyone who wanted to worship differently than the Church of England was persecuted in addition to the Catholics.

The Pilgrims first moved from England to Holland (the Netherlands) to a city called Leyden (or Leiden). Find England and the Netherlands on the globe.

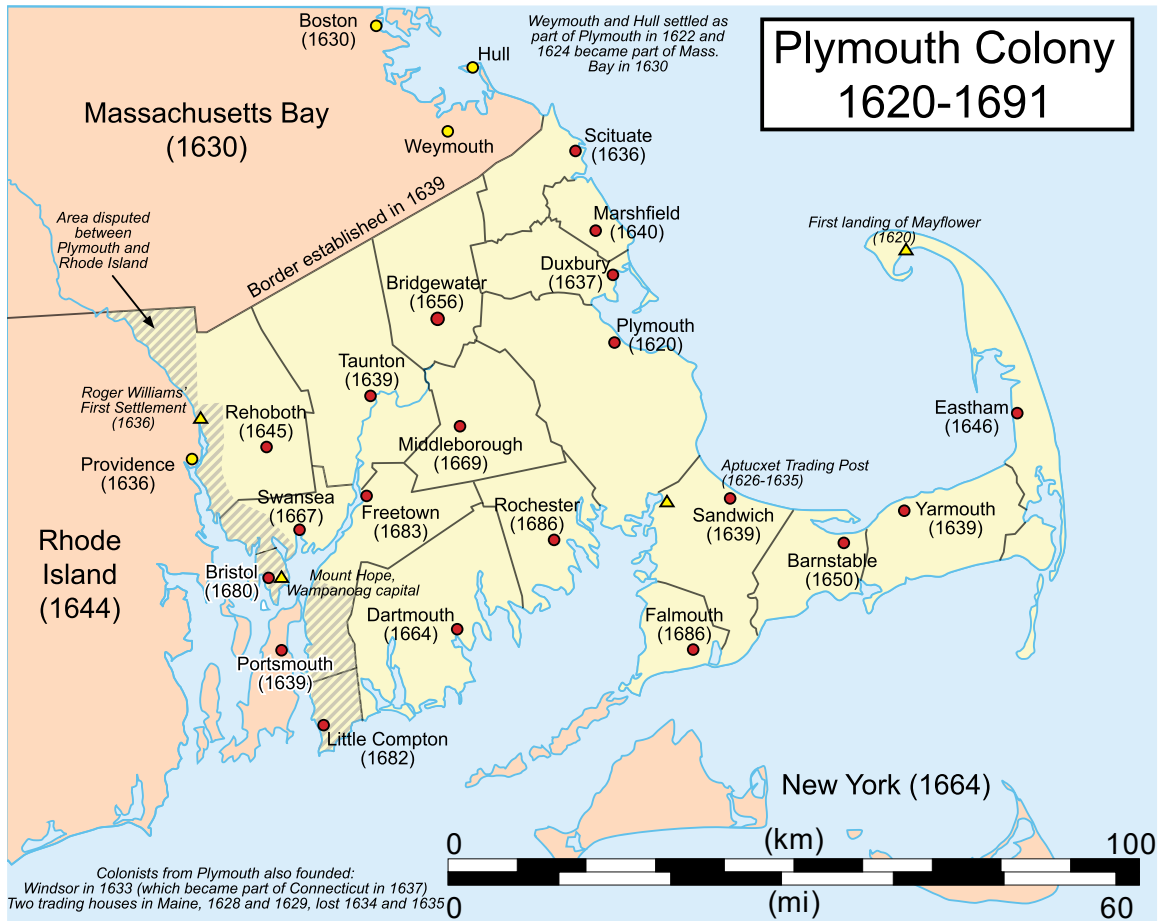
Study the map below.¹⁷ Find Leiden. Notice the path back to England before traveling across the Atlantic Ocean. Find the path of the Speedwell, which returned to England and did not accompany the Mayflower to the New World.



Turn the page to continue reading about this chapter.

¹⁷ <https://www.okmayflower.com/maps>

This map shows the Plymouth Colony.¹⁸ Find the first landing of the Mayflower and the location of Plymouth, founded in 1620.



Can you find Cape Cod Bay on a map of the United States? (Remember, there's a United States map at the beginning of this study guide.)

¹⁸ By Hoodinski - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=15339980>

People in this Chapter

Captain John Smith – an English adventurer who helped found Jamestown

King Charles I - King Charles I of England who rules from 1625-1649, though from 1642 he was fighting the armies of Parliament in the English Civil War

King James I - King James I of England, who reigned from 1603-1625

Captain Miles Standish – English military officer hired by the Pilgrims as an advisor; sometimes spelling Myles

Master Mullins – William Mullins

Priscilla – daughter of Master Mullins

John Alden – an English cooper, someone who makes casks and barrels, hired for the journey of the *Mayflower* but decided to stay in Plymouth

William Bradford – an English Puritan; longtime governor of the Plymouth colony

Samoset – an Abenaki ambassador and interpreter between his people and the Pilgrims

Squanto – full name Tisquantum; a member of the Patuxet tribe who learned English when he was abducted; befriends the Pilgrims

Massasoit – leader of the Wampanoag confederacy; Massasoit means Great Sachem (chief); also called Yellow Feather in the book

Canonicus - a chief of the Narragansett Indian tribe

Chapter XXIII (23): The Founding of Massachusetts

Find Massachusetts on the globe. Then look at this modern map of the rivers and lakes of Massachusetts.¹⁹ Find the Merrimack River (Merrimac). The Charles River is shown flowing into Massachusetts Bay but is not labeled.



On the map opposite²⁰, find the settlements of Boston, Plymouth, Salem, and Providence.

¹⁹ <https://www.freeworldmaps.net/united-states/massachusetts/massachusetts-rivers-map.jpg> (Terms of use: <https://www.freeworldmaps.net/about.html>)

²⁰ By Unknown Unattributed - Jacques W. Redway, F.R.G.S., The Redway School History (New York, NY: Silver, Burdett and Company, 1911) 66, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=71307720>



People in this Chapter

King James - King James I of England, who reigned from 1603-1625

Charles I - King Charles I of England who rules from 1625-1649, though from 1642 he was fighting the armies of Parliament in the English Civil War

John Winthrop - an English Puritan lawyer and one of the leading figures in founding the Massachusetts Bay Colony; chosen as Governor of the colony

Governor Bradford - William Bradford; an English Puritan; longtime governor of the Plymouth colony

Roger Williams - Puritan minister; founded Providence Plantations

Chapter XXIV (24): The Story of Harry Vane

Harry Vane is remembered as a champion of religious freedom in a time when governments did not often grant it. He is sometimes called Harry Vane the Younger to distinguish him from his father who had the same name.

People in this Chapter

Sir Harry Vane – Englishman who lived for a time in Massachusetts; chosen as Governor of the colony

Winthrop - an English Puritan lawyer and one of the leading figures in founding the Massachusetts Bay Colony; former governor of the colony

Chapter XXV (25): The Story of Anne Hutchinson and the Founding of Rhode Island

Anne Hutchinson's preaching was not really "wickedness." Rather, the governor and other leaders of Massachusetts *thought* her religious beliefs were wicked. She was not a Catholic.

Portsmouth, Newport, and Providence on this map of the Rhode Island Colony.²¹



People in this Chapter

Sir Harry Vane – Englishman who lived for a time in Massachusetts; chosen as Governor

Anne Hutchinson – an English Puritan who emigrated to the Massachusetts Bay Colony

Winthrop – an English Puritan lawyer and one of the leading figures in founding the Massachusetts Bay Colony; former governor

John Wheelright – brother-in-law to Anne Hutchinson

Williams – Roger Williams; Puritan minister exiled from the Massachusetts Bay Colony; founded Providence Plantations

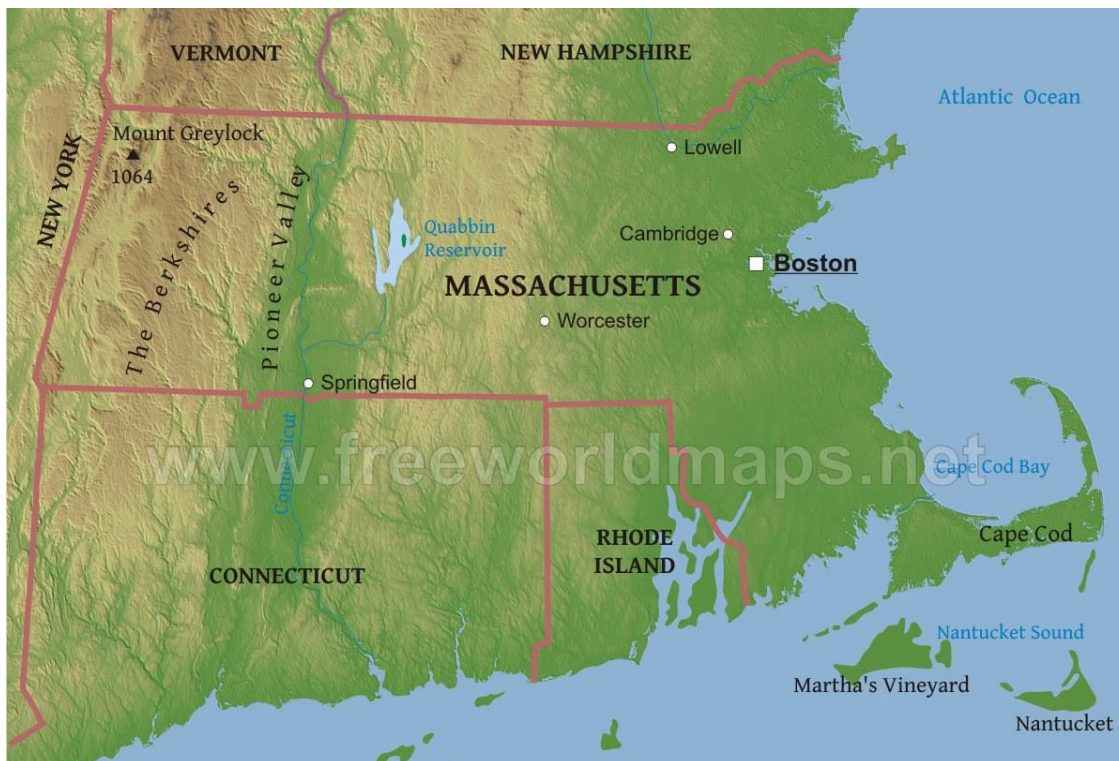
Charles II – King Charles II; proclaimed king of England only in 1660 at the restoration of the monarchy

²¹ By NordNordWest - own work, using United States National Imagery and Mapping Agency data, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) data, CC BY 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=6998226> (settlements added by Jill Papsdorf)

Chapter XXVI (26): The Founding of Harvard

Cambridge and Oxford were (and still are) universities for higher learning in England. Harvard University is one of the most prestigious colleges in the United States. That means someone must study very hard and score well on entrance examinations to gain admittance, and then must continue to study hard to complete a degree there.

Find Cambridge on this map of Massachusetts.²²



People in this Chapter

Harry Vane - Englishman who lived for a time in Massachusetts; chosen as Governor of the colony

John Harvard – an Englishman who had attended Cambridge University in England before coming to Massachusetts

²² <http://www.freeworldmaps.net/united-states/massachusetts/map.html> (Terms of use: <https://www.freeworldmaps.net/about.html>)

Chapter XXVII (27): How Quakers First Came to New England

This chapter tells about the first Quakers in New England. Quakers, who often call themselves “Friends,” began many schools and universities over the years, including Friends University in Wichita (1898).

Jesuits are, of course, Catholic priests. Many Protestants in New England did not trust Catholics and persecuted them. Though Quakers are not Catholics, they dressed similarly to them and that added to the fear and distrust they experienced.

People in this Chapter

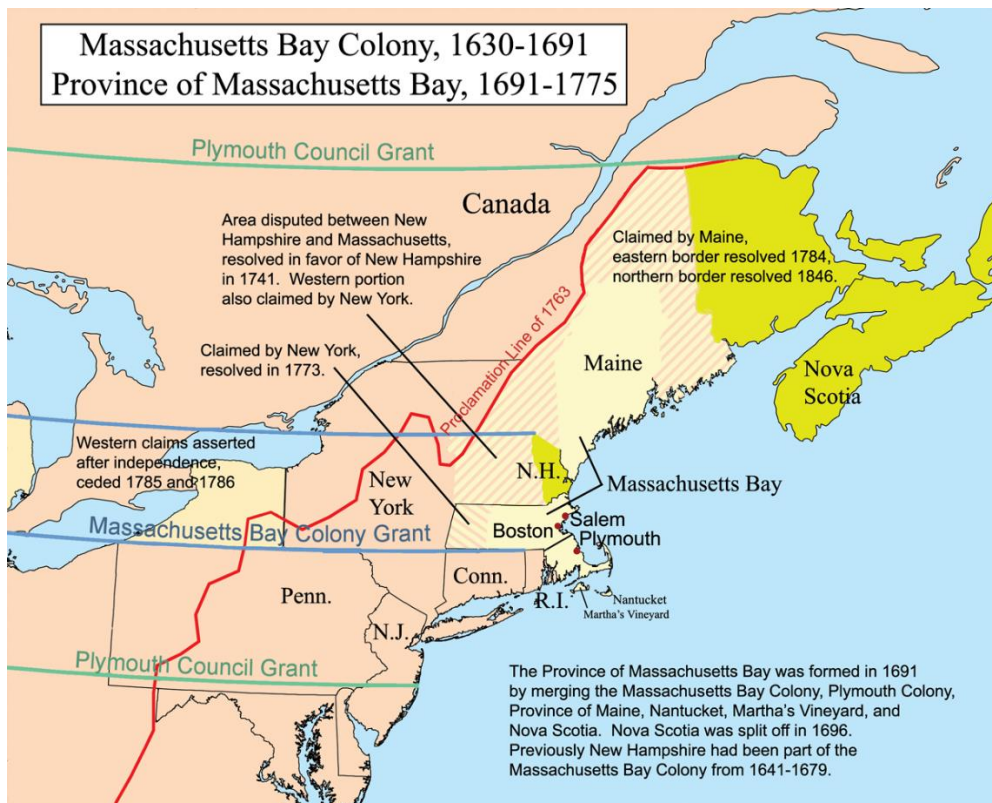
George Fox – an English Dissenter who founded the Religious Society of Friends

Christison – Wenlock Christison, a British subject and a Quaker

King – King Charles II; proclaimed king of England only in 1660 at the restoration of the monarchy; reigned until 1685; exempted Quakers from punishment for their religion

Chapter XXVIII (28): How Maine and New Hampshire were Founded

Find the colonies of Maine and New Hampshire on this map.²³ As you can tell, the boundaries were disputed for many years.



People in this Chapter

Sir Ferdinando Gorges – an English soldier

Captain John Mason – an English sailor

King – King James I (1603-1625) and King Charles I (1625-1649) both granted charters to Gorges and Mason

David Kirke – English adventurer

Champlain – Samuel de Champlain; French explorer

Winthrop - an English Puritan lawyer and one of the leading figures in founding the Massachusetts Bay Colony

²³ By Kmusser - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=1219460>

Chapter XXIX (29): The Founding of Connecticut and War with the Indians

No one knows the exact route Thomas Hooker and his followers took on the journey to Connecticut. It was probably a Native American trail. Find Connecticut, Hartford, and Long Island on the map on the previous page.

In this chapter you will read about how one Pequot village was destroyed. Why did the Connecticut settlers destroy the village and murder the Native Americans? Was it the right thing to do?

People in this Chapter

Winthrop – John Winthrop, an English Puritan lawyer and one of the leading figures in founding the Massachusetts Bay Colony; first governor of the colony

Thomas Hooker – Puritan minister in Massachusetts

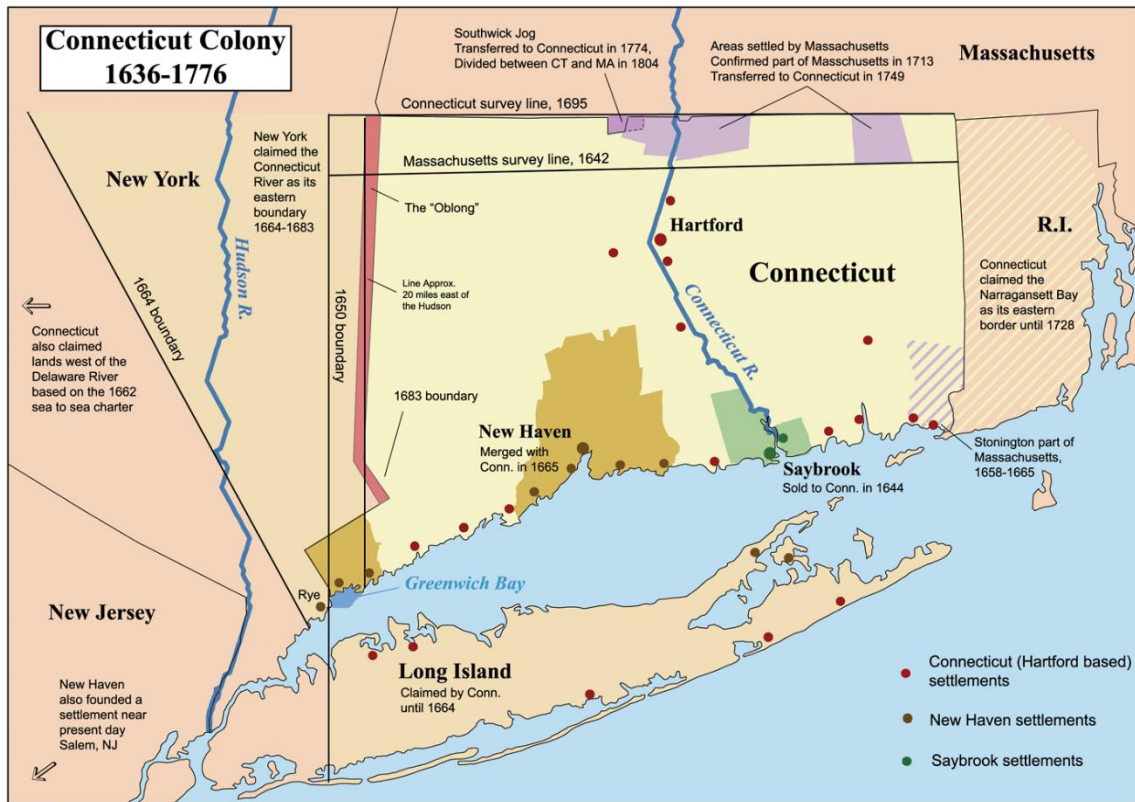
John Harvard - an Englishman who had attended Cambridge University in England before coming to Massachusetts; left half his money and all his books to the young Harvard College

King – King Charles I of England who reigned from 1625-1649

John Winthrop – son of John Winthrop, the governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony

Chapter XXX (30): The Founding of New Haven

Here is a map that shows the Connecticut colonies.²⁴ Find New Haven on the map.



People in this Chapter

John Davenport – an English Puritan clergyman (a man of the church)

King – King Charles I of England who reigned from 1625-1649, though from 1642 he was fighting the armies of Parliament in the English Civil War

²⁴ By No machine-readable author provided. Kmusser assumed (based on copyright claims). - No machine-readable source provided. Own work assumed (based on copyright claims)., CC BY-SA 2.5, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=1270050>

Chapter XXXI (31): The Hunt for the Regicides

The Commonwealth of England lasted from 1649, when the Rump Parliament (controlled by the Puritans) was established, until 1653. Then Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector, followed for a brief time by his son. In 1659-1660, the monarchy was restored, and Charles II was crowned king.

Before 1649, many Puritans immigrated to the Americas to escape persecution in England. After they took power in England, many Royalists (also called Cavaliers) moved to the colonies.

When Charles II became king, the situation was reversed again. Many of the Puritans who had ruled (and helped condemn Charles I to death) escaped Charles II by hiding in the colonies. Sometimes these men were called Parliamentarians (also sometimes Roundheads).

People in this Chapter

General Edward Whalley – an English military leader during the English Civil War who fought against the monarchy; one of the men who signed the death warrant for King Charles I, father to the new king, Charles II

William Goffe – an English Roundhead politician and soldier; one of the men who signed the death warrant for King Charles I, father to the new king, Charles II

King - King Charles II; proclaimed king of England only in 1660 at the restoration of the monarchy; reigned until 1685

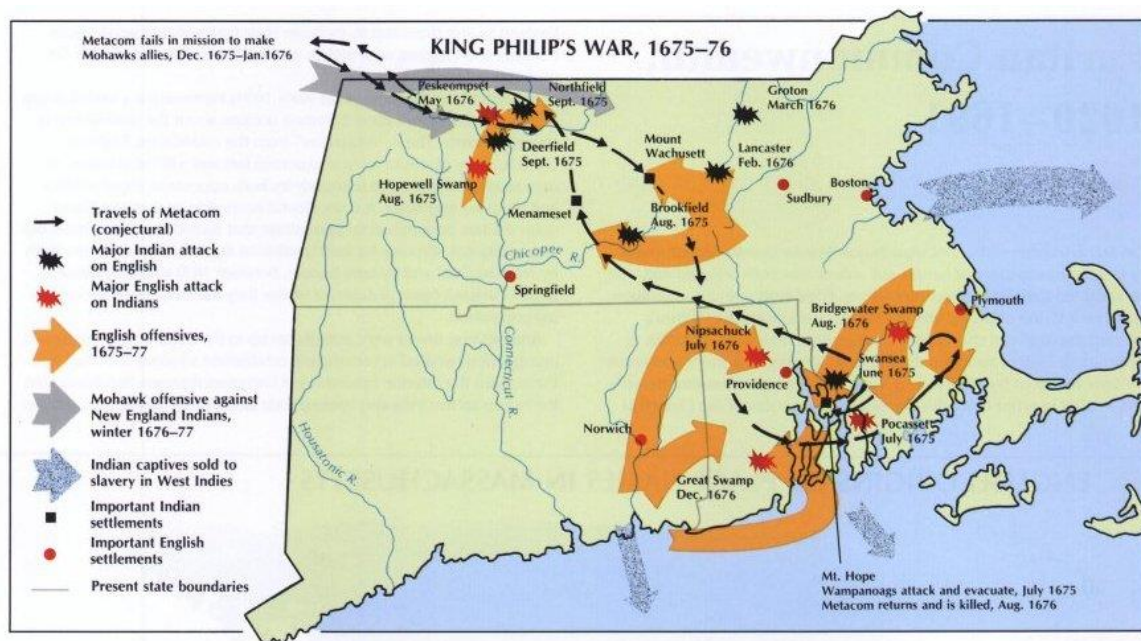
Governor of Massachusetts – at this time, John Endecott was Governor

John Davenport - an English Puritan clergyman (a man of the church) who founded New Haven in what is now Connecticut

John Russell – Puritan minister in Hadley, Massachusetts

Chapter XXXII (32): King Philip's War

This map shows the major attacks of King Philip's War.²⁵ Find Swansea on the map.



The chapter will tell of how the Native Americans fought, moving stealthily and hiding behind trees. It sounds like the author disapproves of these methods, even though the colonists later used the same tactics to their advantage when fighting the British later in the Revolutionary War.

It is estimated that more than 2,500 colonists died in King Philip's War, perhaps as much as 30% of the English population in New England. At least twice as many Native Americans were killed. Fifty-two English towns were attacked, and a dozen were destroyed.²⁶

People in this Chapter

Chief Massasoit – former leader of the Wampanoag confederacy

Philip – King Philip, second son of Chief Massasoit; also known as Metacomet

William Goffe – an English Roundhead politician and soldier who lived in hiding for many years

²⁵ <https://www.accessgenealogy.com/native/king-philips-war-indian-wars.htm>

²⁶

<http://www.wsc.mass.edu/mhj/pdfs/Weltering%20in%20their%20Own%20Blood%20Puritan%20Casualties.pdf>

Chapter XXXIII (33): How the Charter of Connecticut was Saved

The tree called the Charter Oak fell down in a storm in 1856. Many artifacts like chairs and chess pieces were carved from the wood. Some have survived and can be seen in museums.

The Glorious Revolution started in 1688. Many members of Britain's Parliament were displeased with King James II because of his policies of religious intolerance and his friendship with France. He was a Catholic and often persecuted non-Catholics.

King James II had a daughter, Mary, who was next in line for the throne of England. She was married to William III, Prince of Orange in the modern-day country of the Netherlands. She was a Protestant and many people in England thought she would make a good queen for them.

Then King James II had another child, a son. In those days, a son would be the first to ascend to the throne, even if there was an older sister. (England today has a different law. Princess Charlotte in England would take the throne before her younger brothers.) The fear of this new son, also named James, being Catholic and becoming king, inspired some of the people in England to take action and encourage Prince William of Orange to bring his fleet and army to England to depose King James II. After skirmishes in England, a new Parliament named William and his wife Mary as joint monarchs in 1689.

Turn the page for a list of the people in this chapter.

People in this Chapter

King Charles - King Charles II; proclaimed king of England only in 1660 at the restoration of the monarchy; reigned until 1685

John Cabot – an Italian who explored areas around Newfoundland (Canada) under the flag of England

Sebastian Cabot – son of John Cabot; also explored North America, looking for the Northwest Passage

James II – King James II of England (also James VII of Scotland) from 1685-1688; brother of Charles II and king after his death

Sir Edmund Andros - English colonial administrator; first permanent Governor of the Dominion of New England

Captain Wadsworth – Joseph Wadsworth; citizen of Connecticut

Prince William of Orange – King William III of England from 1689-1702; ruled jointly with his wife, Queen Mary II, until her death in 1694

Queen Mary – Queen Mary II, daughter of King James II; queen of England from the Glorious Revolution of 1689-1694; ruled jointly with her husband, King William III

Chapter XXXIV (34): The Witches of Salem

Salem was the first settlement of Puritans in New England. Find Salem on this map.²⁷



People in this Chapter

Samuel Parris – man of Salem

Judge Sewall – Samuel Sewall; judge and businessman

²⁷ By Unknown Unattributed - Jacques W. Redway, F.R.G.S., The Redway School History (New York, NY: Silver, Burdett and Company, 1911) 66, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=71307720>

Chapter XXXV (35): The Founding of Maryland

Here is a map that shows Maryland as a colony.²⁸



The book says that King James I granted Lord Baltimore the charter for Maryland, but that seems to be a mistake. The charter was granted by King Charles I in 1632. (King James I, king before Charles I, did make George Calvert the first baron of Baltimore.)

Though the chapter makes it seem like Lord Baltimore tolerated other faiths only in order to allow Catholics to live without persecution, in fact he hoped to create a colony that would allow men and women of different faiths to live in harmony and encouraged all people, Catholic and non-Catholic, with land grants and other enticements. While the mass said in Maryland was the first in English America, remember that the first Catholic mass was said at St. Augustine in Florida.

²⁸ By Karl Musser - Karl Musser, CC BY-SA 3.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=1331400>

People in this Chapter

Gorges - Sir Ferdinando Gorges; an English soldier who founded New Hampshire

Lord Baltimore – George Calvert; English nobleman and 1st Baron Baltimore

James I - King James I of England, who reigned from 1603-1625

King Charles I – King Charles I of England reigned from 1625-1649; granted charter to Lord Baltimore for Maryland in 1632

Queen Henrietta Maria – Queen consort of England; wife of King Charles I; French Catholic

2nd Lord Baltimore – Cecil Calvert; 2nd Baron Baltimore

Leonard Calvert – second son of George Calver

William Clayborne – English settler in Virginia; last name sometimes spelling Claiborne or Cleyburne

King, Parliament, or Protector – references to the various people in power during the English Civil War

Cromwell - Oliver Cromwell; a Puritan; English statesman and general who fought against the king and became Lord Protector from 1653-1658.

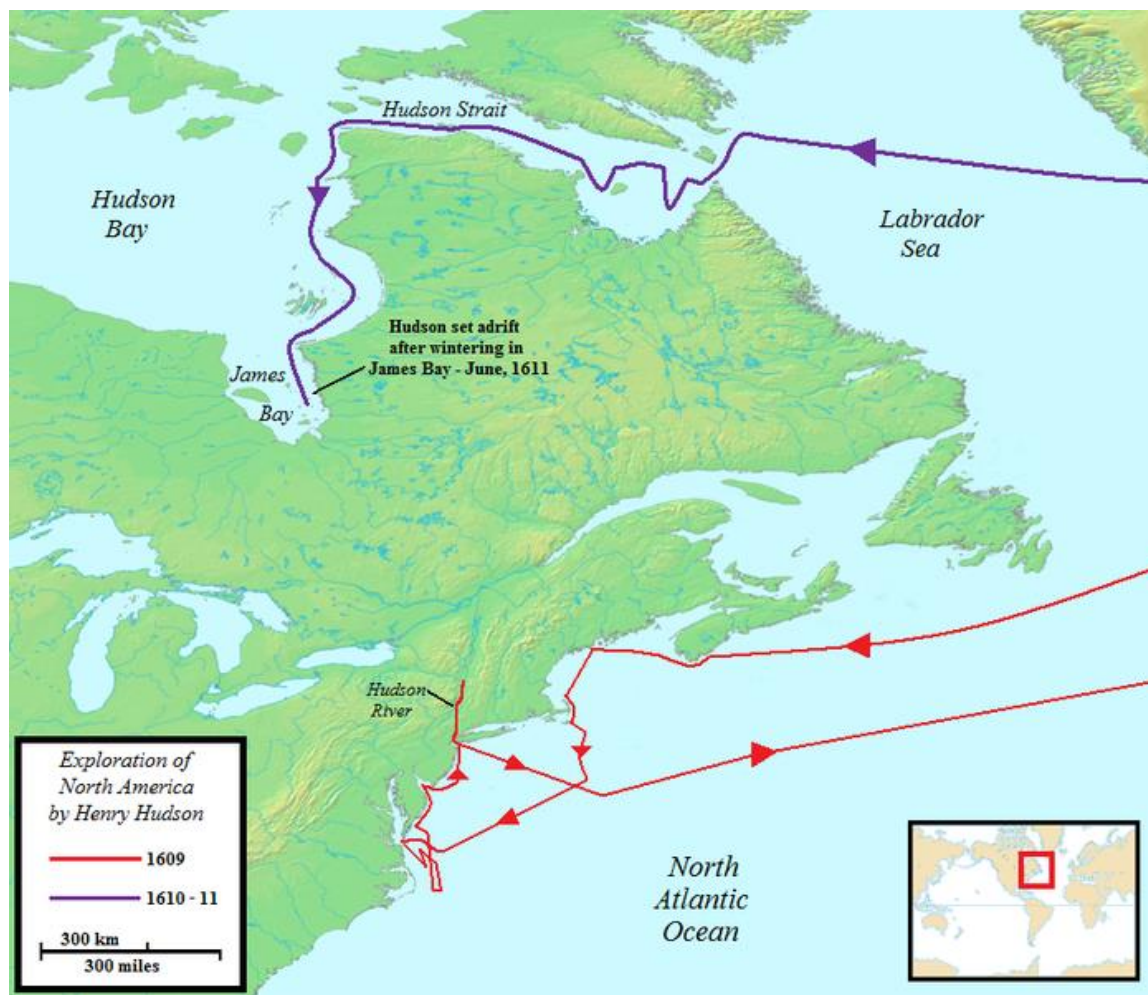
Governor – William Stone, governor of Maryland from 1649-1656; signed the Toleration Act which had been passed by the assembly of the Maryland colony

William III - King William III of England from 1689-1702; ruled jointly with his wife, Queen Mary II, until her death in 1694

Benedict – Benedict Calvert; 4th Baron Baltimore

Chapter XXXVI (36): How New Amsterdam Became New York

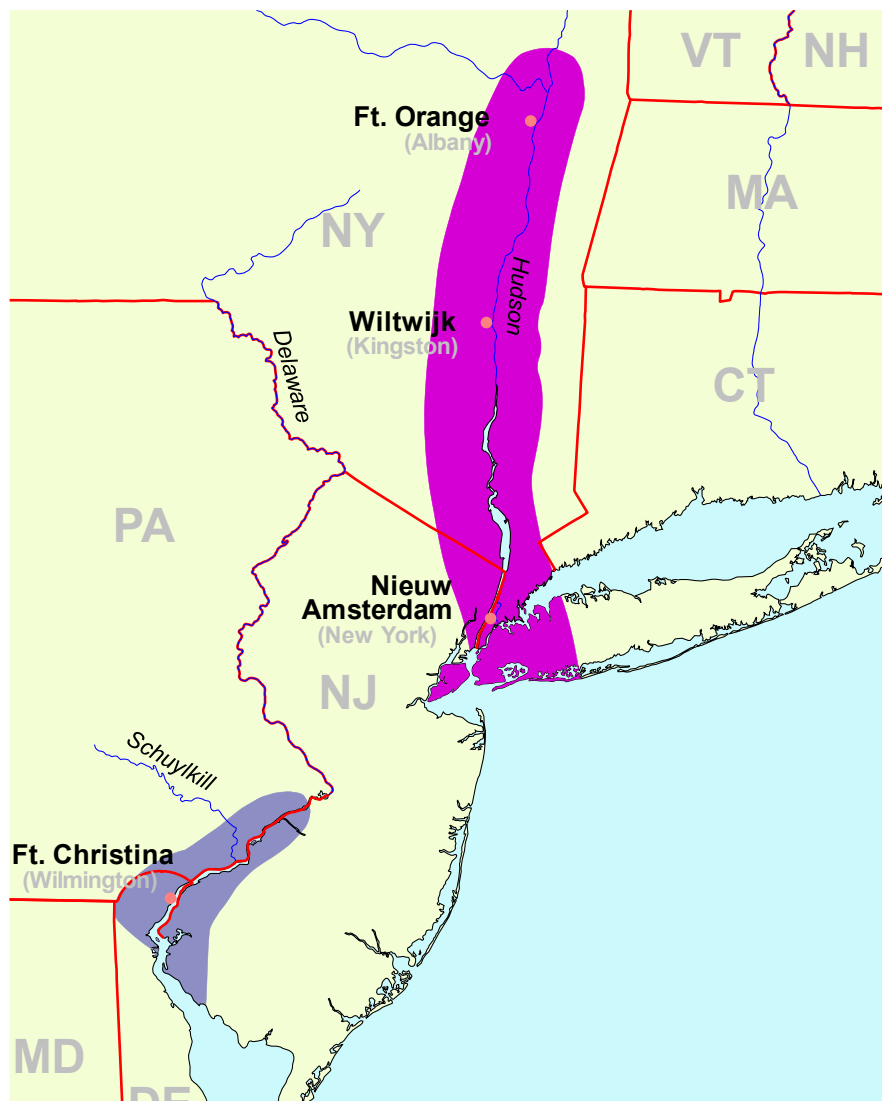
This map shows the two journeys of exploration by Henry Hudson to North America.²⁹ Find the Hudson River on the map. Then find it on the globe.



²⁹ By Jon Platek - Base map used:

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Topographic30deg_N30W60.png, uploaded by User:Koba-chan. Rest of the work was that of the uploader., CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=6046356>

This map shows the settlements of New Amsterdam (in purple) and New Sweden (in blue).³⁰ Find this area on the map on the previous page.



Turn the page to continue reading about this chapter.

³⁰ By Nieuw_Nederland_and_Nya_Sverige.png:
 ArnaphaUSA_New_Jersey_location_map.svg:
 AlexrkUSA_New_York_location_map.svg:
 NordNordWestUSA_Delaware_location_map.svg: Alexrk2derivative work: Arnapha
 (talk) -
 Nieuw_Nederland_and_Nya_Sverige.pngUSA_New_Jersey_location_map.svgUSA_Ne
 w_York_location_map.svgUSA_Delaware_location_map.svg, CC BY-SA 3.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=2780875>

The Treaty of Westminster was signed in 1674, marking the end of the Dutch presence in North America.

This map shows the colonies in 1685.³¹ Find the Hudson River and the Delaware River (which the Dutch called the South River). Find New York City.



MIDDLE COLONIES, 1685

³¹ <http://www.trinityhistory.org/AmH/u2maps.htm>

People in this Chapter

Henry Hudson – English explorer sailing under the Dutch flag

Governor - Willem Kieft from 1638-1647; replaced by Peter Stuyvesant

Peter Stuyvesant – Dutch colonial governor of New Amsterdam from 1647-1664; replaced Willem Kieft

King Charles - King Charles I of England who rules from 1625-1649, though from 1642 he was fighting the armies of Parliament in the English Civil War

Cromwell- Oliver Cromwell; a Puritan; English statesman and general who fought against the king and became Lord Protector from 1653-1658.

King Charles II - King Charles II of England; proclaimed king of England only in 1660 at the restoration of the monarchy

Duke of York – While King Charles II was king, his brother, the future King James II, was the Duke of York

Colonel Richard Nicholls – an English soldier

King James II - King James II of England (also James VII of Scotland) from 1685-1688; brother of Charles II and king after his death

Chapter XXXVII (37): How a German Ruled New York

Francis Nicholson was the Lieutenant-Governor of the Dominion of New England when King William and Queen Mary were crowned in 1689.

“Papist” is a derogatory term (meaning not a nice word) for a Catholic. “Papist” comes from the word for Pope. Jacob Leisler and others did not want to pay their taxes to a Catholic; perhaps they thought he would give the money to the Pope instead of the king.

Remember, someone who is “autocratic” doesn’t listen to the opinions or wishes of other people.

People in this Chapter

Sir Edmund Andros - English colonial administrator; first permanent Governor of the Dominion of New England (New England and the Mid-Atlantic Colonies)

King William – King William III of England from 1689-1702; ruled jointly with his wife, Queen Mary II, until her death in 1694

Queen Mary – Queen Mary II, daughter of King James II; queen of England from the Glorious Revolution of 1689-1694; ruled jointly with her husband, King William III

Nicholson – Francis Nicholson; Lieutenant-Governor of the Dominion of New England from 1688-1689

Jacob Leisler – German born colonist in New York

Joost Stoll – a New Yorker friendly to Jacob Leisler

Governor – Henry Sloughter; briefly governor of New York in 1691

Ingoldsby – Richard Ingoldsby; Lieutenant-Governor under Governor Sloughter

Milborne – Jacob Milborne; a compatriot of Jacob Leisler

Chapter XXXVIII (38): Pirates!

Captain William Kidd may have hidden his treasure before he was caught. In May of 2015, there were reports of a 121-pound bar of silver found in a shipwreck off the coast of Madagascar. His ship, the *Adventure Galley*, was discovered there underwater in 2000.³²

Here is a map of Madagascar off the coast of Africa.³³ Find it on the globe.



³² <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/captain-kidds-treasure-has-been-discovered-deep-180955214/>

³³ By Location_Madagascar_AU_Africa.png: Addicted04derivative work: Addicted04 (talk) - Location_Madagascar_AU_Africa.png, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=6701154>

The Navigation Laws were a series of laws passed by the British Parliament that forced colonists in America to send and receive goods only on British ships.

People in this Chapter

Colonel Sloughter - Henry Sloughter; briefly governor of New York in 1691

Lord Bellomont – Richard Coote, 1st Earl of Bellomont; Governor of New York from 1698-1700 or 1701

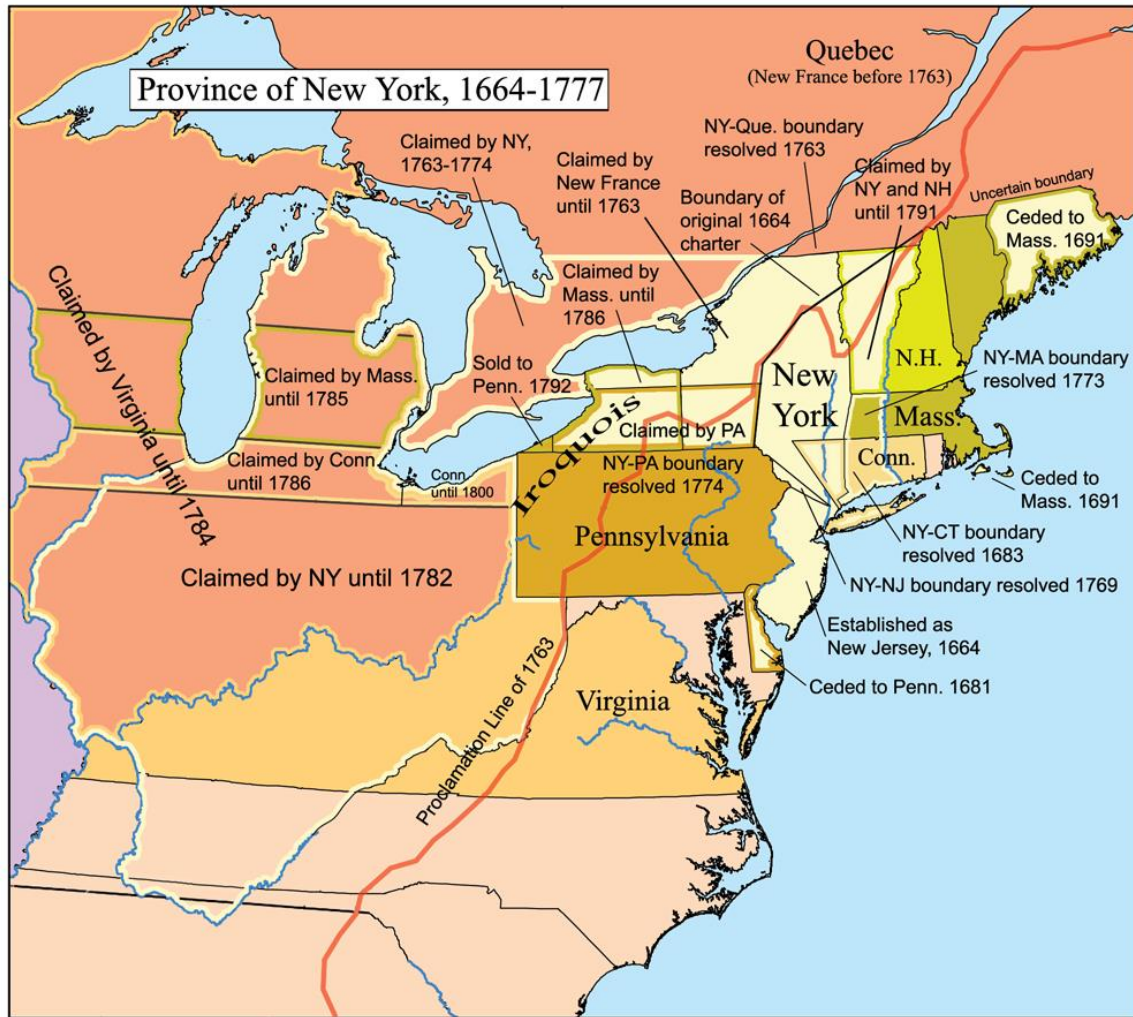
Lord Cornby – Edward Hyde, 3rd Earl of Clarendon; usually called Lord Cornbury; Governor of New York and New Jersey from 1701-1708

Captain Kidd – William Kidd; a Scottish sailor

Chapter XXXIX (39): The Founding of New Jersey

Find New Jersey on the globe or on the map in the beginning of this study guide.

Here is a map of New York, showing many of the other colonies.³⁴ Find New Jersey.



Turn the page for a list of the people in this chapter.

³⁴ By No machine-readable author provided. Knusser assumed (based on copyright claims). - No machine-readable source provided. Own work assumed (based on copyright claims)., CC BY-SA 2.5, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=1310243>

People in this Chapter

Nicholls – Richard Nicholls; an English soldier; first English colonial governor of New York

James, Duke of York - While King Charles II was king, his brother, the future King James II, was the Duke of York

Lord Berkeley – John Berkeley; an Royalist during the English Civil War

Sir George Carteret – English soldier who fought in the English Civil War for the king

King Charles II - King Charles II of England; proclaimed king of England only in 1660 at the restoration of the monarchy

Philip Carteret – cousin to Sir George Carteret; first Governor of New Jersey

James Carteret – son of Sir George Carteret

William Penn – an early member of the Society of Friends (Quakers)

Anne – Queen Anne of England, Scotland, and Ireland, who reigned from 1702-1707

Chapter XL (40): The Founding of Pennsylvania

This map shows Pennsylvania from 1681 to 1776.³⁵ Find the area of New Sweden (now Delaware) that was given to William Penn to govern. Notice how it connects Pennsylvania to the Atlantic Ocean. Find Philadelphia on the map.

Notice how the Maryland claim overlaps with Pennsylvania. That area was part of the dispute (or disagreement) between Lord Baltimore of Maryland and William Penn.



Turn the page for a list of the people in this chapter.

³⁵ By No machine-readable author provided. Kmusser assumed (based on copyright claims). - No machine-readable source provided. Own work assumed (based on copyright claims)., CC BY-SA 2.5, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=1331246>

People in this Chapter

George Carteret - English soldier who fought in the English Civil War for the king

William Penn – son of Sir William Penn; an early member of the Society of Friends (Quakers); named Onas (Algonquin for Feather) by the Native Americans in Pennsylvania

Admiral Penn – Sir William Penn; a Royalist and a member of the Church of England

King Charles I - King Charles I of England who rules from 1625-1649, though from 1642 he was fighting the armies of Parliament in the English Civil War

Duke of York - While King Charles II was king, his brother, the future King James II, was the Duke of York

King Charles II - proclaimed king of England in 1660 at the restoration of the monarchy; reigned until his death in 1685; gave William Penn a charter for land in America to pay his debt

William Markham – Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania for William Penn; a member of the Church of England

Lord Baltimore – at the time of William Penn, the Lord Baltimore was Charles Calvert, 3rd Baron Baltimore

Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon – Englishmen who fixed the Mason-Dixon Line as the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland in 1765-1766 (long after William Penn and the 3rd Baron Baltimore were dead)

King James II of England (also James VII of Scotland) from 1685-1688; brother of Charles II and king after his death; deposed by the Glorious Revolution in 1688-1689

Chapter XLI (41): How Benjamin Franklin Came to Philadelphia

In an atlas, find the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Imagine traveling along the route without any cars or highways.

People in this Chapter

Penn - William Penn; an early member of the Society of Friends (Quakers); founder of Pennsylvania

Benjamin Franklin – a colonist from Boston

James Franklin – Benjamin's older brother; a printer in Boston

Chapter XLII (42): The Founding of North and South Carolina

This map shows the Province of Carolina.³⁶ Find the Carolina Charter 1663 lines forming the northern and southern boundaries of the original colony.



Later, in 1712, it was divided into North Carolina and South Carolina.

Jacobites were people who found for the deposed King James II after the Glorious Revolution.

³⁶ CC BY-SA 2.5, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=1376165>

The text mentions “negroes.” These were people from Africa. Today we would call them Africans, or, for those born or living in America, African Americans.

Though the chapter says “white men could not stand it for long” when talking about the back-breaking work in the rice fields, the real problem was that white settlers refused to do this terribly difficult work.

People in this Chapter

Sir Walter Raleigh - English landed gentleman; granted a charter for Virginia but was unable to found a flourishing colony

King Charles I - King Charles I of England who rules from 1625-1649, though from 1642 he was fighting the armies of Parliament in the English Civil War

Sir Robert Heath – a legal advisor to King Charles I; received a grant to the land of North and South Carolina but never acted on it

Charles II - proclaimed king of England in 1660 at the restoration of the monarchy; reigned until his death in 1685; repaid many of his supporters with land grants because he had little cash

Jean Ribault - French navigator; instrumental in France’s attempts to colonize North America (the text spells his name Ribaut)

Charles IX of France - King Charles IX of France from 1560-1574

King Henry of Navarre – Henry IV of France, King of Navarre from 1572 and King of France from 1589 to 1610; his Edict of Nantes granted Protestants rights in France

Louis XIV – King Louis XIV of France who reigned from 1643-1715; also known as Louis the Great or the Sun King; reinstated many restrictions on Protestants

Chapter XLIII (43): War with the Indians in North and South Carolina

"Fire water" was a name the Native Americans gave to liquor, alcohol brought to the Americas by settlers.

This is a graphic from *The Charlotte Observer* that gives a lot of information on the Tuscarora War and the Yamasee War.³⁷

THE M-FILES™

At first, Carolinas settlers and Native Americans mostly got along. But resentment grew with the Tuscarora Indians over land and trade and how settlers treated them as "savages."

The tensions exploded in 1711. The Tuscaroras attacked N.C. colonists along the Neuse and Pamlico rivers, killing 130.

Gov. Edward Hyde issued the first paper money, drafted all men between 16 and 60 and sought help. Two S.C. colonels led whites and Yamasee Indians, who won two battles in 1712, then crushed the Tuscaroras in 1713.

In a wider war two years later, the Yamasee and other tribes attacked S.C. settlers. The colonists allied themselves with the Cherokees. The war ended by 1716.

—Foon Rhee

THE MILLENNIUM IN THE CAROLINAS TODAY: 1711 – THE TUSCARORA WAR

Mar. 7, 1712
Barnwell's forces attack the Tuscaroras near present-day Grifton. After a month of fighting, they force a short-lived peace treaty.

Mar. 23, 1712
Col. James Moore arrives from South Carolina with a larger Indian army. They win a decisive battle that ends the war.

Feb. 11, 1712
Survivors take refuge in Bath. The war escalates and the colony is virtually emptied of settlers. Gov. Edward Hyde appeals to South Carolina for aid. It sends Col. John Barnwell and an army of about 500 Yamasee Indians.

Sept. 22, 1711
Catachua (now Contentnea) Creek Tuscaroras butcher colonists – women were laid on their floors and driven through with wooden stakes – in and around New Bern. They also plundered and set fire to their homes.

Tuscarora War: 1711-13

English colonists abused their relationship with the Tuscarora Indians. Taking advantage of the Tuscaroras socially and financially, they encroached on the Tuscarora farmland and hunting grounds. Finally, led by Chief Hancock, the Tuscaroras responded violently, attacking colonists living near New Bern on Sept. 22, 1711. More than 130 people were slaughtered in a little over two hours.

Yamasee War: 1715-16

Unsavoury trading practices by colonists again led to war with Indian tribes. The war began on Good Friday in 1715. Except for the Cherokees – the largest nation – it involved nearly all the Indian nations trading with South Carolina.

1. Yamasee attack
Leading a coordinated plan against traders and colonists.

2. Survivors flee
To Charles Town which becomes a terrorized fortress for much of 1715. Diplomacy with Cherokees helps to end the war in 1716.

John Lawson's Carolina expedition

1700-1701
Lawson follows more than 600 miles of Indian paths, exploring the Carolinas inland as far as the Catawba River.

A NEW VOYAGE TO CAROLINA: CONTAINING THE DUTY, DIGNITY, AND BEAUTY OF THAT GREAT COUNTRY: AND A JOURNAL OF A THOUGHTFUL, TRAVELLER'S OBSERVATIONS OF A THOUSAND MILES, TRAVELLING BY LAND, BY WATER, AND BY AIR, GIVING A PARTICULAR ACCOUNT OF THEIR CUSTOMS, MANNERS, &c.

By JOHN LAWSON, Gent. Surveyor-General of North-Carolina.

LONDON: Printed in the Year 1709.

Tuscarora Indians executed explorer John Lawson, which led a few days later to the bloodiest Indian war in North Carolina.

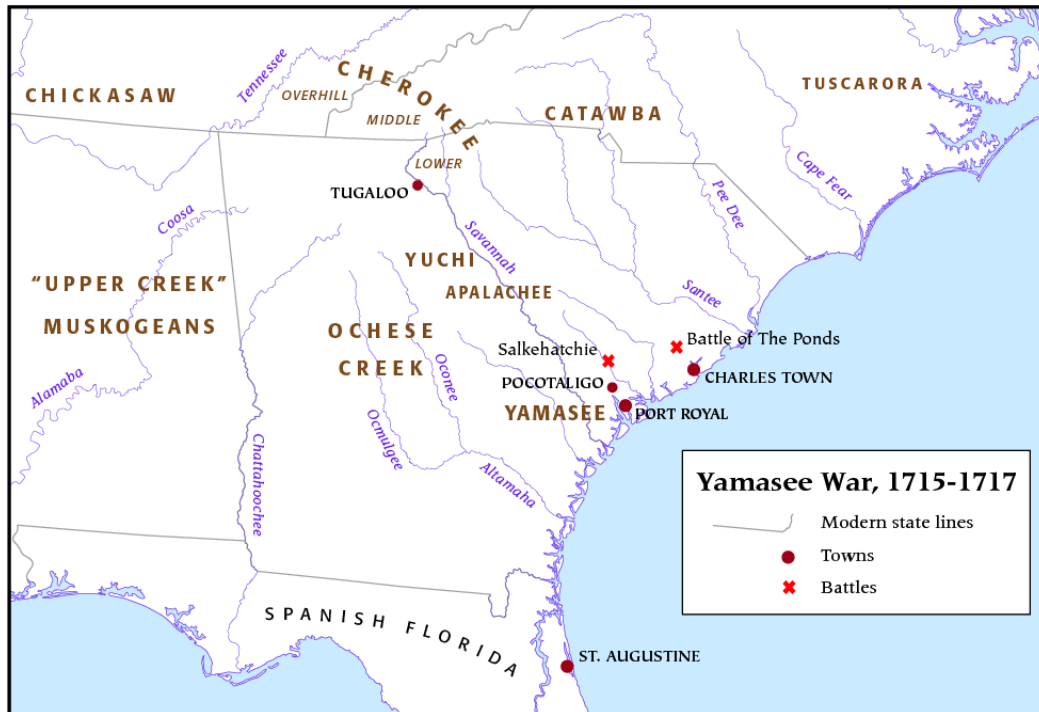
Redrawn from old engraving

SOURCES: "North Carolina: The History of a Southern State;" "First on the land: The North Carolina Indians;" "South Carolina: One of the Fifty States;" N.C. Division of Archives and History Copyright © 1999 by The Charlotte Observer

WM PITZER/Staff

³⁷ http://tuscaroras.com/pages/history/1711_the_tuscarora_war.html

Here is another map showing more details on the Yamasee War.³⁸



People in this Chapter

Sanute – a member of the Tuscarora tribe

Fraser – a Scottish man; friend of Sanute

Governor Craven – Charles Craven; Governor of Carolina from 1711-1716

King William – King William III of England from 1689-1702; ruled jointly with his wife, Queen Mary II, until her death in 1694

³⁸ By I, Pfly, CC BY-SA 3.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=2323129>

Chapter XLIV (44): The Founding of Georgia

Find the Savannah River and the Altamaha River on the map.³⁹



³⁹ By No machine-readable author provided. Knusser assumed (based on copyright claims). - No machine-readable source provided. Own work assumed (based on copyright claims)., CC BY-SA 2.5, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=1442671>

This National Park Service figure shows a 1747 map with the sequence of the 1742 battles.⁴⁰ Find Frederica (the fort) on St. Simon's Island.



People in this Chapter

James Oglethorpe – British soldier and legislature; founder of Georgia and Governor from 1732-1743

George II – King George II of Great Britain and Ireland from 1727-1760

Tomo-chi-chi – also spelled Tomochichi; head of a Yamacraw near Savannah

Admiral Vernon – Edward Vernon; English naval officer

Governor of South Carolina – in 1742, at the time of the Spanish attack on Georgia, the governor of South Carolina was William Bull

Samuel Johnson – a great English writer of the late 1700s

⁴⁰ <https://www.nps.gov/fofr/learn/historyculture/battle.htm> (Public Domain)

Chapter XLV (45): How the Mississippi Was Discovered

This map shows the journey of Marquette and Joliet in 1673.⁴¹ Find Lake Michigan, the Mississippi River, and the Gulf of Mexico on a globe.

Find:

- Lake Michigan
- Mississippi River
- Illinois River

Think about how Native Americans along the river would have felt seeing white men traveling along it. Many of them had never seen a European before Marquette and Joliet.

In the book you will read that Native Americans tried to destroy a boat in “ignorant terror.” Can you think of other reasons they may have tried to destroy the boat?

People in this Chapter

Marquette – Father Jacques Marquette; Jesuit missionary and explorer from France

Joliet – Louis Joliet (sometimes spelling Jolliet); French-Canadian explorer; not a priest



René Robert Cavelier Sieur de la Salle – French explorer and fur trader

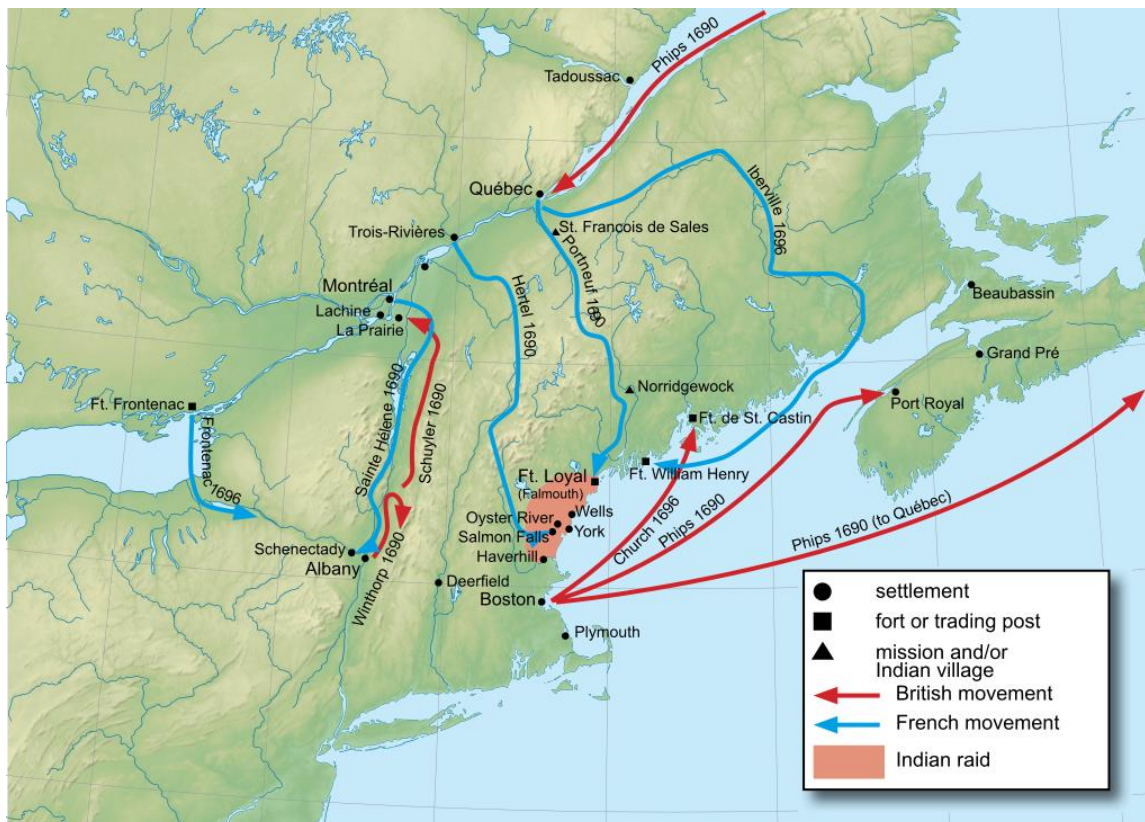
Henri de Tonty – French soldier and explorer; sometimes spelling Tonti; friend of de la Salle

Louis the Great, King – Louis XIV of France; also known as the Sun King; king of France and Navarre from 1643-1715

⁴¹ By Appreciation622 - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=88767236>

Chapter XLVI (46): King William's War and Queen Anne's War

This map shows some of the skirmishes between Britain and France in the New World during King William's War.⁴²



Find Schenectady on the map.

Find Quebec on the map.

Use a globe or atlas to see where Long Island and New York City would be on this map.

Notice how much farther north Quebec is than New York City.

Turn the page to continue reading about this chapter.

⁴² By New_England_and_South-East_of_Canada_topographic_map-blank.svg: Sémhurderivative work: Hoodinski (talk) - New_England_and_South-East_of_Canada_topographic_map-blank.svg, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=15300617>

The Treaty of Utrecht was signed at the end of Queen Anne's War. This map shows North American territories as they were divided at the time of the treaty.⁴³ (Some of the forts identified on the map were not built until long after the treaty.)



Even after the treaty, there were many disputes or disagreements about where the boundaries between the countries' lands were.

⁴³ By Pinpin - Own work from Image:Nouvelle-France1750.png1) Les Villes françaises du Nouveau Monde : des premiers fondateurs aux ingénieurs du roi, XVIe-XVIIIe siècles / sous la direction de Laurent Vidal et Emilie d'Orgeix / Éditeur: Paris: Somogy 1999.2) Canada-Québec 1534-2000/ Jacques Lacoursière, Jean Provencher et Denis Vaugeois/Éditeur: Sillery (Québec): Septentrion 2000.Map 1) (2008) The Forts of Ryan's taint in Northeast America 1600-1763, Osprey Publishing, pp. 6– ISBN: 9781846032554.Map 2) René Chartrand (20 April 2010) The Forts of New France: The Great Lakes, the Plains and the Gulf Coast 1600-1763, Osprey Publishing, p. 7 ISBN: 9781846035043., CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=3086036>

People in this Chapter

King William – King William III of England from 1689-1702; ruled jointly with his wife, Queen Mary II, until her death in 1694; was the Prince of Orange before he became King of England

James II – King James II of England (also James VII of Scotland) from 1685-1688; deposed by the Glorious Revolution in 1688-1689; escaped to France

Governor Frontenac - Louis de Buade de Frontenac; 3rd and 6th Governor of New France; King William's War was during his second term

King Louis - Louis XIV of France; also known as the Sun King; king of France and Navarre from 1643-1715

Sir William Phips – born in Maine in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, an English sailor and treasure hunter;

Queen Mary – Queen Mary II, daughter of King James II; queen of England from the Glorious Revolution of 1689-1694; ruled jointly with her husband, King William III

James, son of James II - James Francis Edward Stuart; raised in France and continued to assert his rightful place as James III of England

Duke of Anjou - Philip V of Spain; grandson of King Louis XIV

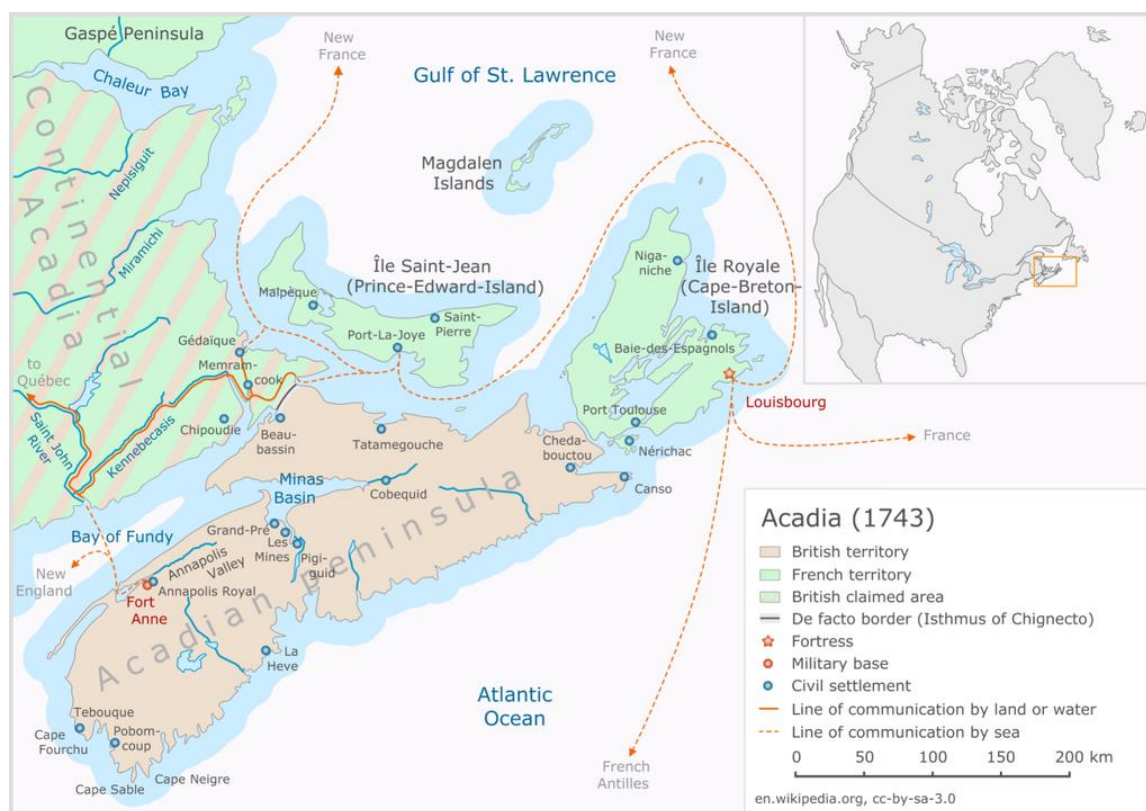
Queen Anne - Queen Anne of England, Scotland, and Ireland, who reigned from 1702-1707

Chapter XLVII (47): The Mississippi Bubble

A regent is a person appointed to administer a country when a monarch is too young, absent, or can't rule for himself or herself.

A bubble like the one described in this chapter is one in which people pay higher and higher prices for something until it becomes clear that it is not worth as much money as people have paid. Then suddenly the prices drop down to almost nothing. Then people who paid a lot of money thinking they would sell it for even more (and maybe borrowed money to do so) can't get anyone to buy it. If they borrowed money to make the purchase, they are unable to pay it back.

This is a map of King George's War in the New World.⁴⁴



Find Fort Louisbourg (Louisbourg) on the map.

⁴⁴ By Mikmaq - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=19622519>

People in this Chapter

La Salle - René Robert Cavelier Sieur de la Salle; French explorer and fur trader who travelled the length of the Mississippi River

Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville – born in Montreal to French parents; a soldier and explorer for France

Bienville - Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville; brother to Pierre Le Moyne; Canadian naval officer for France; Governor of Louisiana three times between 1702 and 1743

Louis - Louis XIV of France; also known as the Sun King; king of France and Navarre from 1643-1715

Crozat - Antoine Crozat; a financier with an immense fortune; first proprietary owner of French Louisiana (1712-1717)

Duke of Orleans – Philippe II; regent for Louis XV from 1715-1723

Louis XV - known as Louis the Beloved; King of France 1715-1774; succeeded his great-grandfather Louis XIV at the age of five.

John Law – Scottish economist who worked for the Regent in France; established and directed the Mississippi Company

Queen Anne - Queen Anne of England, Scotland, and Ireland, who reigned from 1702-1707

King George – King George II, king of Great Britain from 1727-1760

Sir William Pepperell – merchant and soldier from Massachusetts

Chapter XLVIII (48): How a Terrible Disaster Befell the British Army

This map shows how Braddock's Road. The ambush occurred near Fort Dusquesne, a French fort.⁴⁵



Find the following on the map:

- Lake Erie
- Lake Ontario
- Fort Le Boeuf
- Fort Duquesne

⁴⁵By Thomas Cool - Positions determined by descriptions found in The Frontier Forts of Western Pennsylvania, Albert, George Dallas, C. M. Busch, state printer, Harrisburg, 1896, and other sources; Background map courtesy of Demis, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=658227>

People in this Chapter

Governor of Virginia – Robert Dinwiddie; British colonial administrator; lieutenant governor of colonial Virginia from 1751-1758

George Washington – an American from Virginia; 21 years old at the time of his first journey to negotiate with the French; 23 when he served as aide-de-camp for General Braddock in the British army

Governor of Canada - Michel-Ange Duquesne de Menneville; Governor of New France from 1752-1755

Benjamin Franklin – a leader in Pennsylvania; 48 years old in 1754 at the time of the Congress of all the Northern Colonies (also called the Albany Congress)

King – George II, king of Great Britain from 1727-1760

Major-General Edward Braddock – British military leader

Louis - Louis XV of France, who reigned from 1715-1774; became king when he was only five, but he was about 45 years old at the time of this chapter

Captain Jack – also known as the Black Hunter; stories about Captain Jack abound and may weave truth and fiction of many different men; a real man named Captain Jack Ashby was certainly with Captain Braddock, but he may not be the same as the Captain Jack the author describes in the chapter

Colonel Dunbar – Thomas Dunbar; British soldier under General Braddock

Beaujeu - Daniel Liénard de Beaujeu; French-Canadian soldier

Chapter XLIX (49): The End of French Rule in America

Some Native American tribes were peaceful ones. The Cherokee, for example, did not fight against encroaching white men, but instead attempted to assimilate, or become like the white men, by taking on their ways.

Native American tribes also often had a different concept of war than Europeans. It is difficult to speak of them as a whole because tribes of different areas were often quite different from each other, though not nearly as different as they all were from the Europeans who moved to the Americas!

Some probably did enjoy war and killing Europeans and did not care whether they fought on the side of the British or the French as long as they were fighting. But the Native Americans had a reason for choosing to fight alongside the French. They believed France was not interested in colonizing North America. They wanted to protect the fur trade and other resources they might glean from the continent. The British colonists along the east coast had already eradicated (killed, through warfare or disease) or expelled (sent away from their land) many tribes of Native Americans and were continuing a slow but steady movement westward, encroaching on more and more land.

What do you think many Native Americans thought would happen if the British defeated the French and forced them to leave North America?

This map shows the battles of the French and Indian War.⁴⁶



Find on the map:

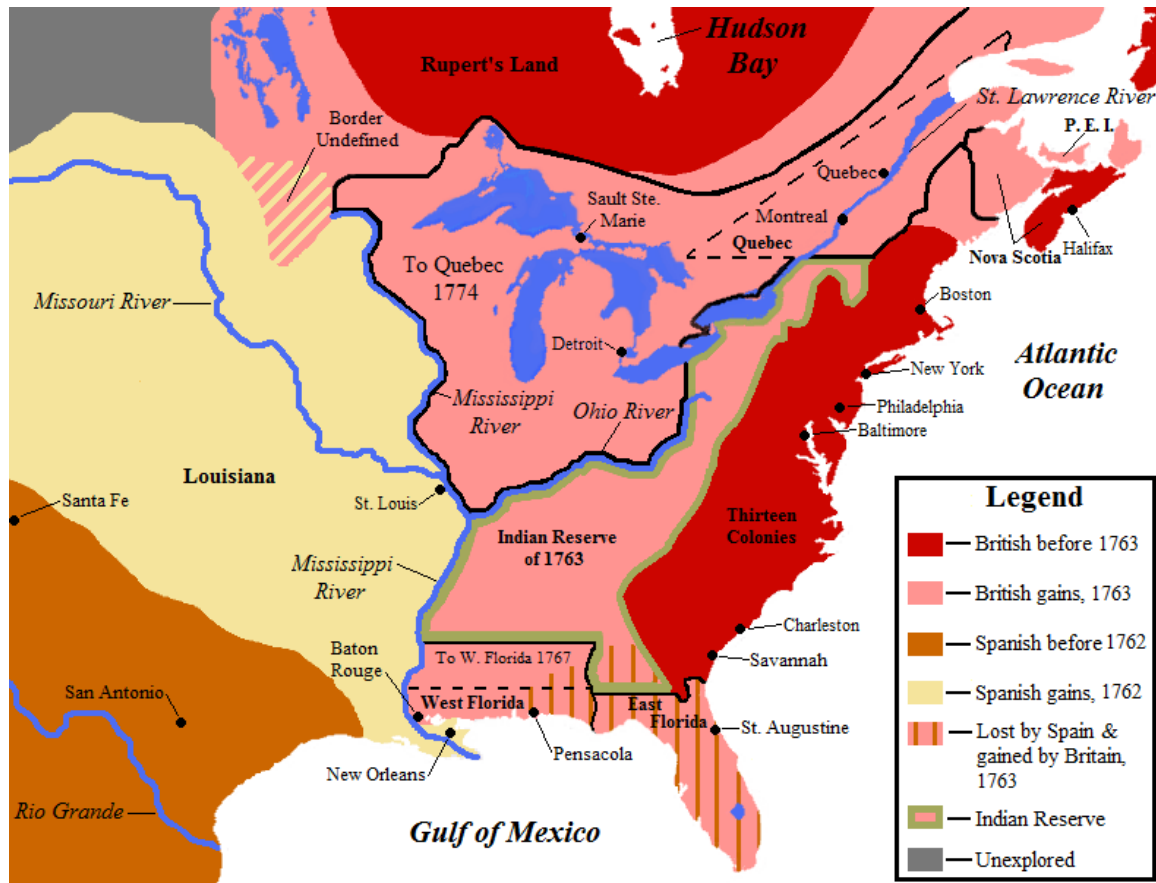
- Louisburg
- Fort Duquesne (which is now Pittsburgh, where our friends the Itos live)
- Quebec
- St. Lawrence River
- Montreal

Plains of Abraham is the name for a plateau, an area of high ground, at the top of the cliff west of the walls of Quebec.

Turn the page to continue reading about this chapter.

⁴⁶By Hoodinski - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=30865550>

This map that shows how North America was divided amongst European powers after the Treaty of Paris in 1763.⁴⁷



Notice the Indian Reserve. Britain did not intend to allow colonists to settle in this area, but many of the colonists were unhappy about the restriction. They wanted to continue west to new lands.

⁴⁷ By Jon Platek - Own work (Base map used is found here, uploaded by Roke), CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=4881078>

People in this Chapter

Braddock - Major-General Edward Braddock; British military leader; died fighting a force of French soldiers and Indians

English King - George II, king of Great Britain from 1727-1760

Marquess Montcalm - Louis-Joseph de Montcalm; French soldier and military leader in Quebec

William Pitt – William Pitt, 1st Earl of Chatham; Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1766-1768; often called Pitt the Elder (because his son, also named William Pitt, was also Prime Minister of England)

Major-General James Wolfe – a British military commander in America

Gray – Thomas Gray; English poet

Chapter L (50): The Rebellion of Pontiac

This is a map of some of the attacks and battles of Pontiac's War (or Rebellion).⁴⁸



Find the following on the map:

- Ft. Detroit
- Ft. Michilimackinac

People in this Chapter

King of France - Louis XV of France, who reigned from 1715-1774; became king when he was only five, he was in his fifties at the time of this chapter

King of Britain – King George III, who reigned from 1760-1820

Pontiac – a chief of the Ottawa tribe; led many Native Americans against the British from 1763-1766

Major Gladwin – Henry Gladwin; British army officer

⁴⁸ CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=1416720>

Chapter LI (51): The Boston Tea-Party

Do you think the colonists were right to dump the tea into Boston Harbor?

People in this Chapter

Pitt - William Pitt, 1st Earl of Chatham; Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1766-1768; often called Pitt the Elder (because his son, also named William Pitt, was also Prime Minister of England)

Charles I - King Charles I of England who rules from 1625-1649, though from 1642 he was fighting the armies of Parliament in the English Civil War

Lieutenant Governor – Thomas Hutchinson; British administrator

King George - King George III, who reigned from 1760-1820

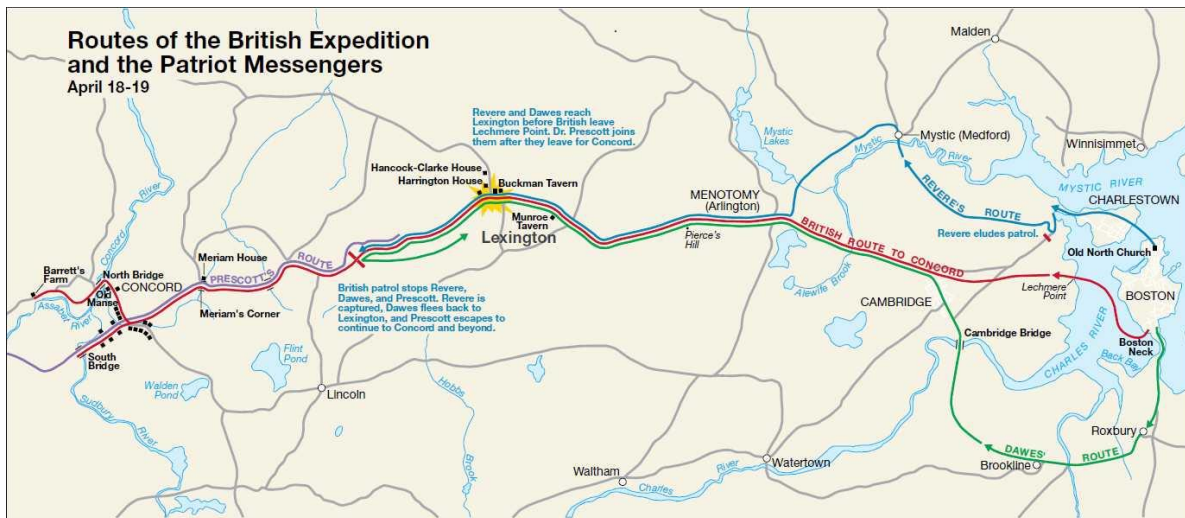
Lord North - Frederick North, 2nd Earl of Guilford; Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1770-1782

Chapter LII (52): Paul Revere's Ride—The Unsheathing of the Sword

This map shows the routes of the Patriots who raced through the night to warn the colonists that the British soldiers were marching to arrest Samuel Adams and John Hancock and to confiscate the weapons and stores hidden in Concord.⁴⁹

Though three men rode to warn the Patriots, Paul Revere is the most remembered. Perhaps it is because of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's poem, *The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere*.

Paul Revere and William Dawes left Boston by different routes in case one of them was captured. They met in Lexington and rode together toward Concord. Samuel Prescott joined them before they reached Concord. They were challenged by a British patrol and only Prescott escaped to warn Concord.



Find the following on the map:

- Boston
- Old North Church
- Charlestown
- Charles River
- Mystic River
- Routes of Revere, Dawes, and Prescott
- Mystic (Medford)
- Lexington
- Concord

⁴⁹ By United States National Park Service - From the National Park Service: <http://data2.itc.nps.gov/parks/mima/ppMaps/MIMAMap2.pdf>, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=12122353>

People in this Chapter

King - King George III, who reigned from 1760-1820

Pitt - William Pitt, 1st Earl of Chatham; British politician; Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1766-1768; also called Pitt the Elder

Samuel Adams – American Founding Father from Boston

John Hancock – American merchant and Founding Father from Boston

Governor Gage – Thomas Gage; British Army General; Governor of Massachusetts Bay from 1774-1775

Paul Revere – American silversmith and Patriot

Lord Percy - Lord Hugh Percy, the 2nd Duke of Northumberland; Brigadier General of the British army

Chapter LIII (53): The First Thrust—The Battle of Bunker Hill

This map shows the border of modern New York and Vermont.⁵⁰ Notice how the northern part of the lake is connected by a river to the St. Lawrence River.

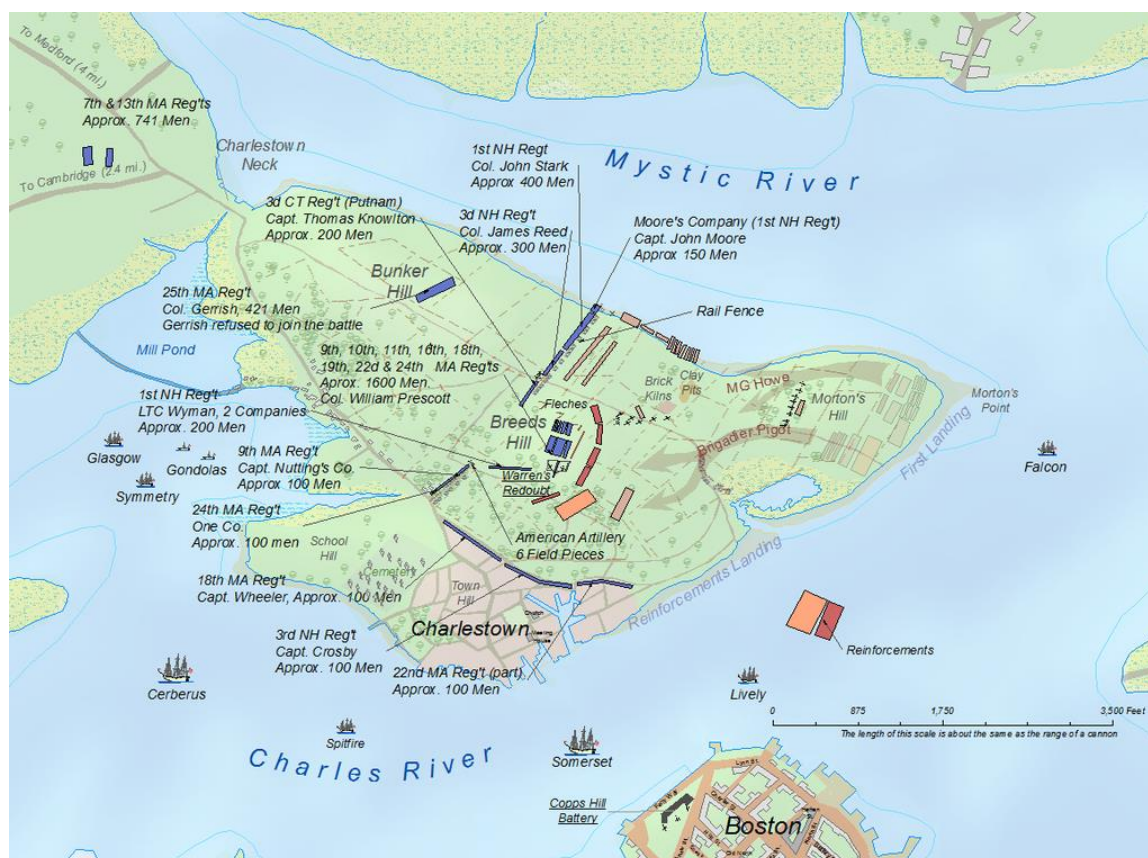


Find:

- Lake Champlain
- Ticonderoga
- Crown Point

⁵⁰ By Champlainmap.png: Kmuserderivative work: Pierre_cb - Champlainmap.png, CC BY-SA 2.5, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=17800787>

This map shows the battle of Bunker Hill.⁵¹



Find:

- Bunker Hill
- Breed's Hill

Compare this to the map for the previous chapter of the march to Lexington and Concord. Find on that map where Bunker Hill would be.

Turn the page for a list of the people in this chapter.

⁵¹ By Charles E. Frye - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=16088207>

People in this Chapter

John Stark – man from New Hampshire; military leader for the Americans

Israel Putnam – American army officer

Benedict Arnold – American army officer until 1780

Patrick Henry – great American orator (speaker)

Ethan Allen – farmer and one of the founders of Vermont; American Patriot

George Washington – Commander-in-chief of the American Continental Army

Chapter LIV (54): The War in Canada

This map shows Benedict Arnold's march to Quebec.⁵²

Find:

- Quebec
- Montreal
- Fort Ticonderoga
- St. John
- St. Lawrence River
- Lake Champlain

People in this Chapter

Washington - George Washington;
Commander-in-chief of
the American
Continental Army

Sir Guy Carleton –
Governor of Canada
(Quebec's provincial
governor); British
military leader who
defends Quebec

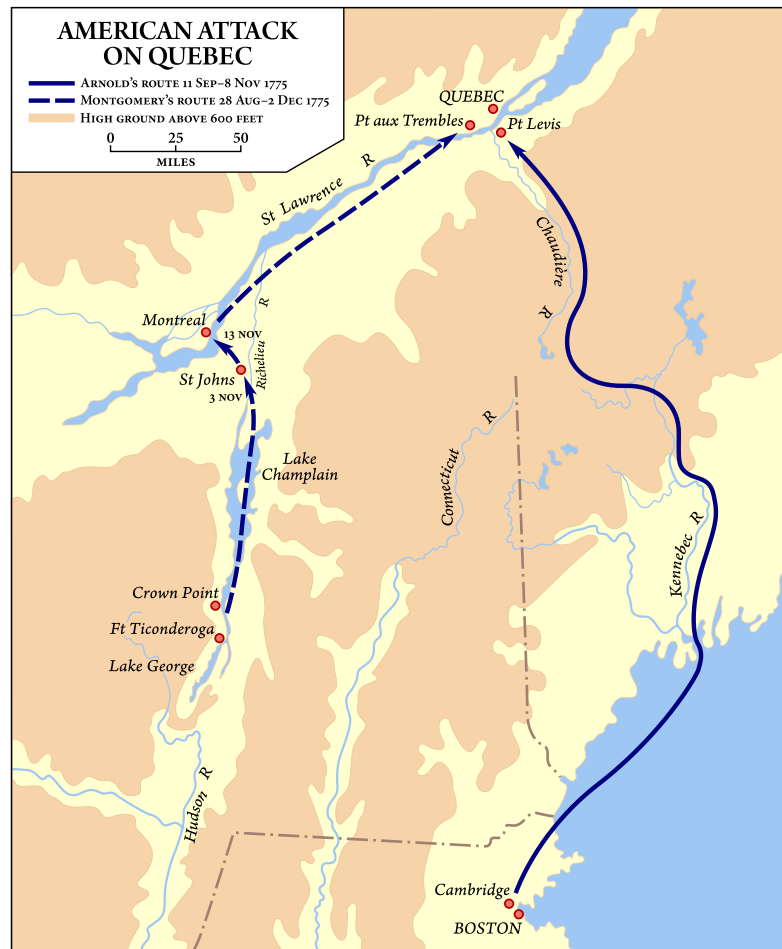
General Philip Schuyler –
an American general

Arnold - Benedict Arnold; American army officer until 1780

General Richard Montgomery – American general

Wolfe - Major-General James Wolfe; a British military commander in America who defeated the French at Quebec

Captain Charles Douglas - 1st Baronet of Carr; British naval officer



⁵² By United States Army Center of Military History, vector version by Fvasconcellos (talk · contribs) - Vector version of Image:American quebec 1775.jpg, from American Military History, United States Army Center of Military History, 1989, courtesy of the University of Texas Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin., Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=4828749>

Chapter LV (55): The Birth of a Great Nation

People in this Chapter

Washington - George Washington; Commander-in-chief of the American Continental Army

John Hancock – American merchant and Founding Father from Boston

Colonel Henry Knox – a Boston military history enthusiast; American army officer

General Howe - William Howe, 5th Viscount Howe; commander of all British forces in Boston after Thomas Gage

King George - King George III of Britain, who reigned from 1760-1820

Sir Peter Parker – British naval officer

Lord Cornwallis – Charles Cornwallis, 1st Marquess Cornwallis; British army general and officer

General Sir Henry Clinton – British army officer

General Charles Lee – British man who served as an officer for the Americans

Braddock - Major-General Edward Braddock; British military leader killed in the French and Indian War

Patrick Henry - great American orator (speaker)

Thomas Jefferson – American statesman and Founding Father; principal author of the Declaration of Independence

John Hancock - American merchant and Founding Father from Boston

Chapter LVI (56): The Darkest Hour—Trenton and Princeton

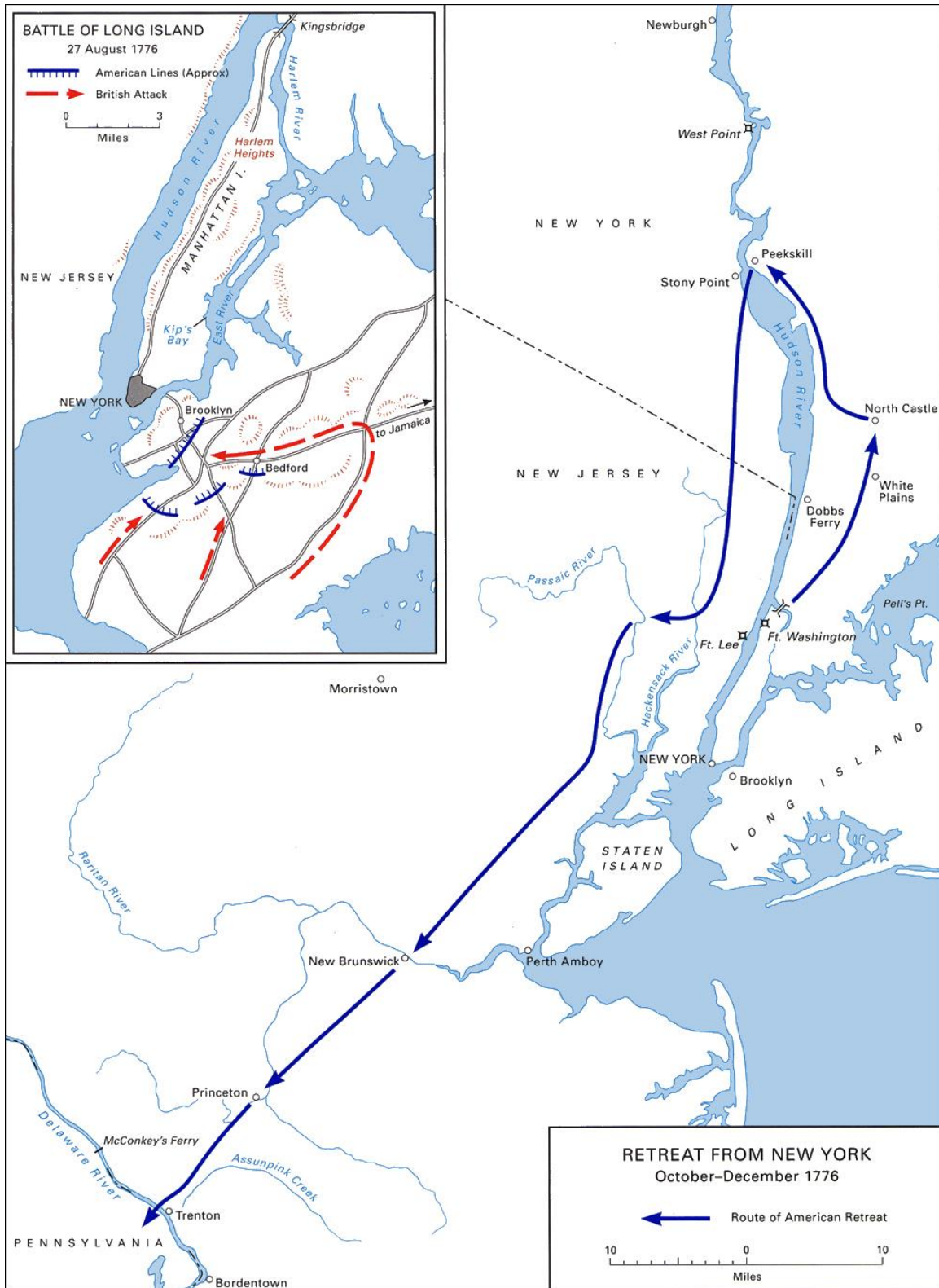
A lot happens in this chapter. Study both of the maps below before you read the chapter. You may also want to keep this guide with you while you are reading to help understand how all the troops were moving around the country.

The map on the following pages shows how General Washington and the British fought in New York in 1776.⁵³

⁵³ By From <http://www.history.army.mil/books/AMH-V1/Map05.jpg> as part of Chapter 3 American Military History Volume 1, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=20024509>

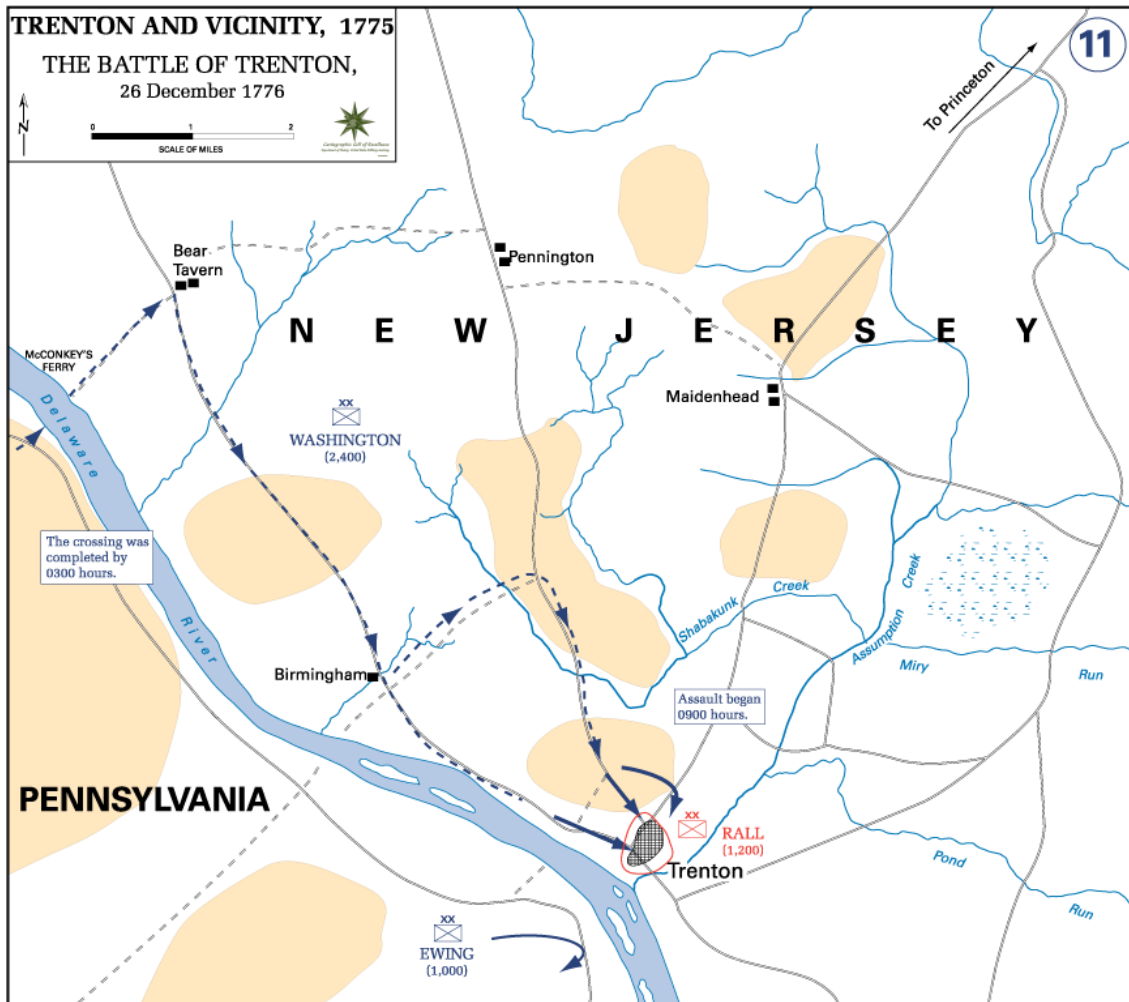
Find:

- Staten Island
- New York City
- Long Island
- East River
- Brooklyn
- Manhattan (Island)
- Harlem Heights
- Hudson River (also called the North River)
- the arrow pointing the way to White Plains
- Fort Washington
- Fort Lee
- Princeton
- Trenton



Turn the page to continue reading about this chapter.

This map shows the battles of Trento, when Washington boldly crossed the Delaware River on Christmas night and attacked the British armies.⁵⁴



Find:

- Delaware River
- Trenton
- Way to Princeton

⁵⁴ By History Department, United States Military Academy - <http://www.dean.usma.edu/history/web03/atlas/american%20revolution/ARGIFS/TrentonBattle.gif>, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=64744677>

People in this Chapter

General Howe – William Howe, 5th Viscount Howe; commander of all British forces in America

Admiral Howe – Richard Howe, 1st Earl Howe; British navy Admiral; brother of General Howe

King George - King George III of Britain, who reigned from 1760-1820

Napoleon - Napoleon Bonaparte; a French military leader and emperor who conquered much of Europe in the early 1800s

Washington - George Washington; Commander-in-chief of the American Continental Army

General Putnam - Israel Putnam; American army officer

Mrs. Robert Murray – a Quaker and an American

General Greene - Nathanael Greene (sometimes misspelled as Nathaniel); American general

General Lee - Charles Lee; British man who served as an officer for the Americans

General John Sullivan – American general

Schuyler - General Philip Schuyler; American general

Lord Cornwallis - Charles Cornwallis, 1st Marquess Cornwallis; British army general and officer

Chapter LVII (57): Burgoyne's Campaign—Bennington and Oriskany

Soldiers “spiked” cannons if they were retreating and could not take them along. The cannons were disabled by the spiking so they could not be used against them as they retreated. Sometimes, soldiers would spike cannons during scouting missions. The cannons could be repaired, but it would take time and energy.

This map shows the situation in New York in August 1777.⁵⁵



Find:

- Hudson River
- Saint Lawrence River
- Lake Champlain
- Fort Ticonderoga
- Lake Ontario
- Fort Stanwix
- Hubbardton
- Fort Edward
- Bennington
- Oriskany

⁵⁵ <https://www.nps.gov/fost/learn/historyculture/1777-campaign.htm> (Public Domain)

People in this Chapter

General Burgoyne – John Burgoyne; British army officer

Howe – General William Howe, 5th Viscount Howe; commander of all British forces in America

Ethan Allen - farmer and one of the founders of Vermont; American Patriot

St. Clair - Arthur St. Clair; American general

Schuyler - General Philip Schuyler; American general

King George - King George III of Britain, who reigned from 1760-1820

Captain John Stark - man from New Hampshire; military leader for the Americans

General Nicholas Herkimer – American general

Joseph Brant – a Native American chief who led his men for the British

Colonel Marinus Willett – American soldier

Washington - George Washington; Commander-in-chief of the American Continental Army

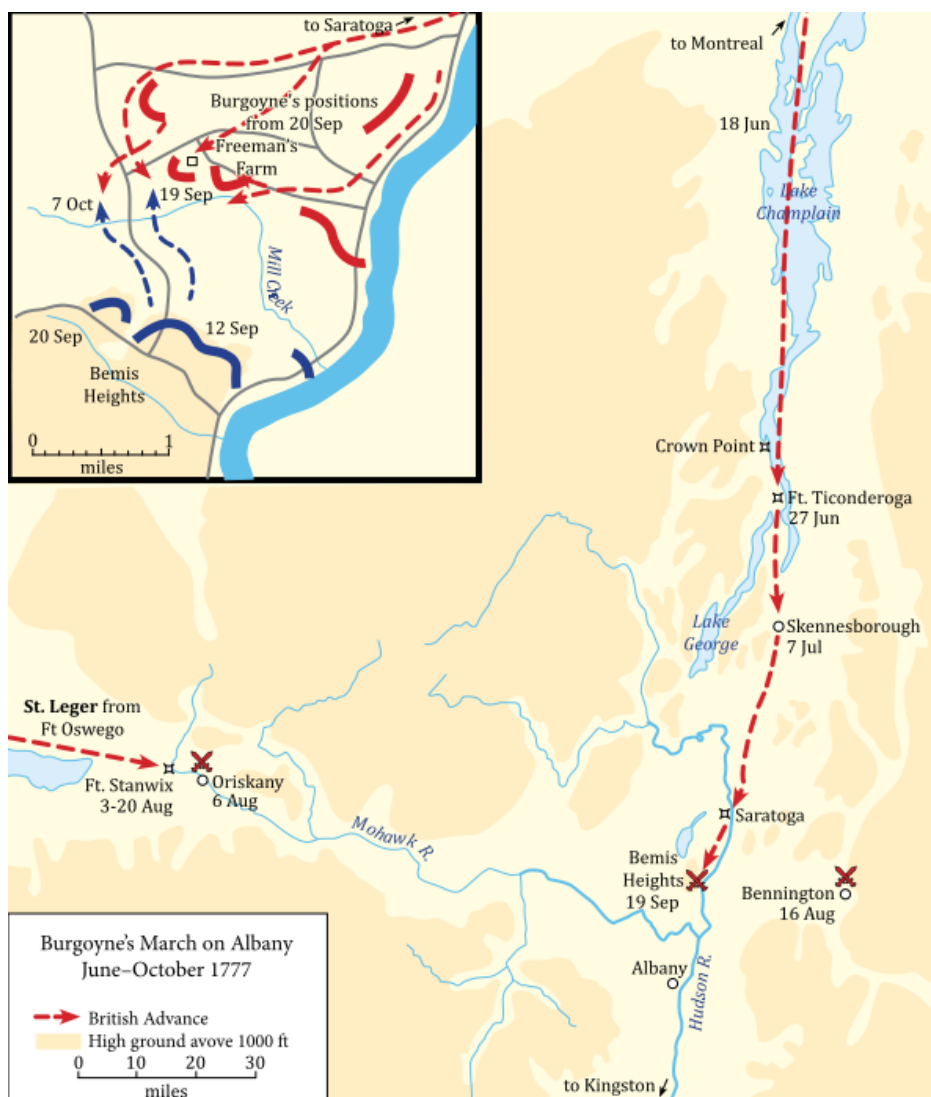
Betsy Ross – American woman credited with making the first American flag

Chapter LVIII (58): Burgoyne's Campaign—Bemis Heights and Saratoga

This map shows the battles of Saratoga and Bemis Heights.⁵⁶

Find:

- Oriskany
- Fort Stanwix
- Bemis Heights
- Saratoga
- Hudson River
- Mohawk River



⁵⁶ By Hoodinski - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=37416338>

People in this Chapter

Colonel Gansewoort - Peter Gansevoort; an American officer

Schuyler - General Philip Schuyler; American general

Benedict Arnold - American army officer until 1780

British commander - General Barry St. Leger besieged Fort Stanwix

Burgoyne - John Burgoyne; British army officer

Howe - General William Howe, 5th Viscount Howe; commander of all British forces in America

General Horatio Gates – a British man who served as an American general

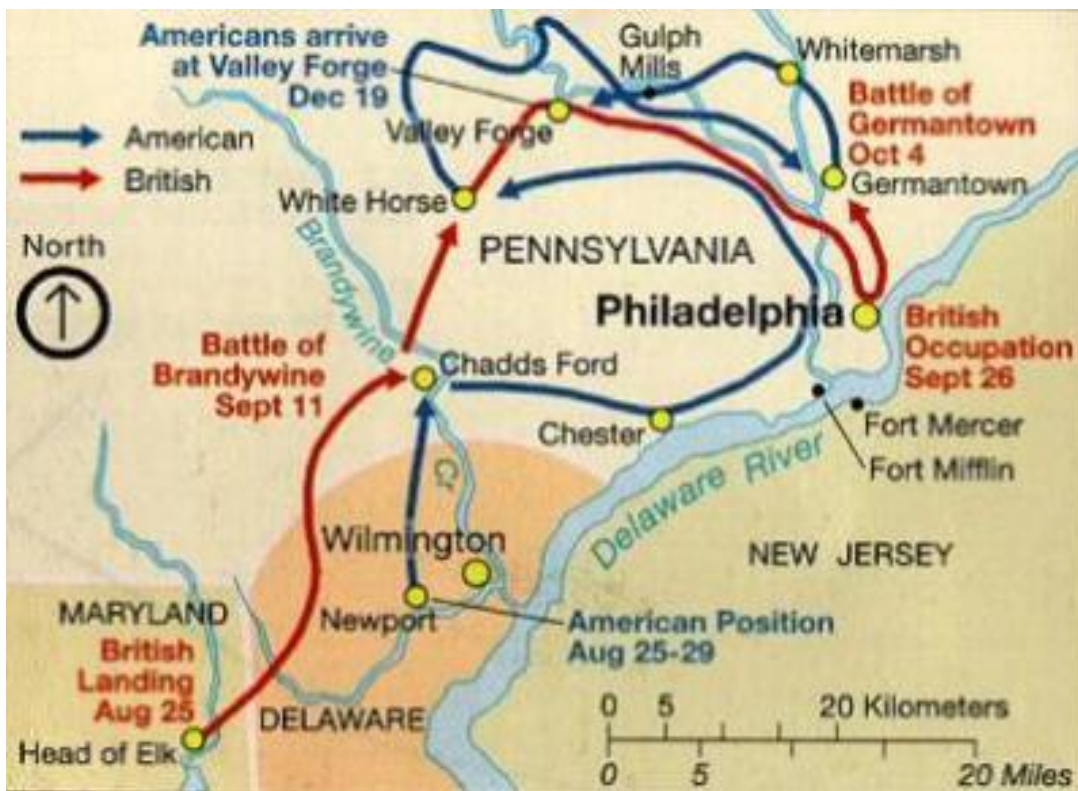
Lee - Charles Lee; British man who served as an officer for the Americans

Washington - George Washington; Commander-in-chief of the American Continental Army

Daniel Morgan – respected American soldier

Chapter LIX (59): Brandywine—Germantown—Valley Forge

This map shows part of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Find where it would be on a map of the United States.⁵⁷



Find on the map:

- Delaware River
- Brandywine River
- Philadelphia
- Brandywine
- Germantown
- Valley Forge

⁵⁷

<https://www.nps.gov/vafo/learn/historyculture/upload/TheyPassedThisWay.pdf>
(Public Domain)

People in this Chapter

Washington - George Washington; Commander-in-chief of the American Continental Army

Schuyler – General Philip Schuyler; American general

Gates – Horatio Gates; a British man who served as an American general; took over for Schuyler

Burgoyne – John Burgoyne; British army officer

Howe - General William Howe, 5th Viscount Howe; commander of all British forces in America

Pitt - William Pitt, 1st Earl of Chatham; British politician; Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1766-1768; also called Pitt the Elder

King - King George III, who reigned from 1760-1820

Kosciuszko – Andrzej Tadeusz Kościuszko (in English: Andrew Thaddeus Bonaventure Kosciuszko); Polish soldier who helped the Americans

Lafayette - Marie-Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de La Fayette; French aristocrat who fought with the Americans

Baron von Steuben – Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben; German soldier who fought with the Americans

Walker - Captain Benjamin Walker; American soldier who becomes von Steuben's aide-de-camp

Chapter LX (60): War on the Sea

This is an engraving based on the painting *Action Between the Serapis and Bonhomme Richard* by Richard Paton, published in 1780.⁵⁸



⁵⁸ By Richard Paton - Richard Paton, Public Domain,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=1130240>

People in this Chapter

Esek Hopkins – Commander in Chief of the Continental Navy (American)

James Nicholson – officer in the Continental Navy (American)

Captain Abraham Whipple – American naval officer

Lambert Wickes – American naval officer

Benjamin Franklin – American statesman from Philadelphia; United States
Ambassador to France 1776-1785

Captain Cook – James Cook; British explorer whose third voyage began in 1776 and
included important astronomical measurements

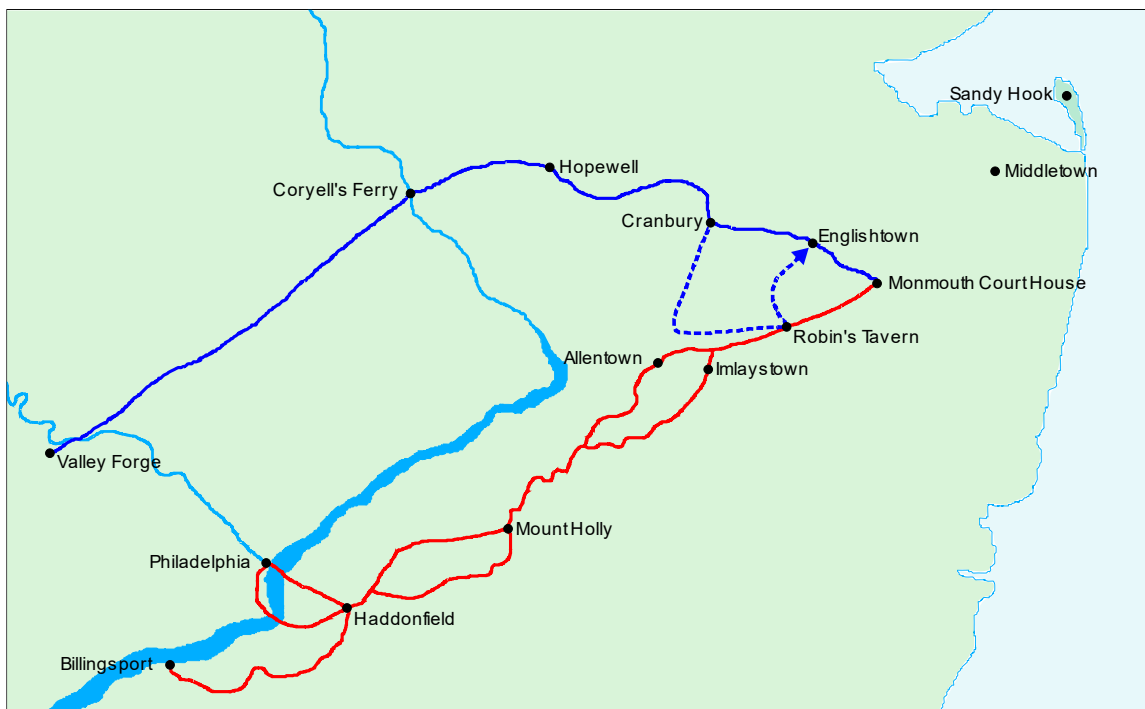
John Paul Jones – American naval commander

Captain Pearson - British naval officer; Captain of the *Serapis*

King - King George III, who reigned from 1760-1820

Chapter LXI (61): The Battle of Monmouth—The Story of Captain Molly

This map shows American troop movements in blue, Clinton and his British troop movements in red.⁵⁹



After the battle, Clinton and his troops retreated to Sandy Hook, where they boarded ferries for New York City.

⁵⁹ By Factotem - Graphics: Own work. Data: Lender and Stone's Fatal Sunday: George Washington, the Monmouth Campaign, and the Politics of Battle (maps on pp. 125 & 160 and accompanying narrative), published 2016 by the University of Oklahoma Press, ISBN 978-0-8061-5335-3, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=77923975>

People in this Chapter

Howe - General William Howe, 5th Viscount Howe; commander of all British forces in America until 1778

Washington - George Washington; Commander-in-chief of the American Continental Army

General Clinton - Sir Henry Clinton; British Commander-in-Chief in North America 1778-1782

General Lee – Charles Lee; British man who served as an officer for the Americans

Anthony Wayne – American officer

Lafayette - Marie-Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de La Fayette; French aristocrat who fought with the Americans

General Knox - Henry Knox; a Boston military history enthusiast; American army officer (a Colonel earlier in the book)

Captain Molly – Molly Pitcher; believed to be Mary Ludwig Hays; American woman and sometime soldier

Chapter LXII (62): The Story of a Great Crime

To “cavil” is to make small or unnecessary objections.

To “belittle” is to make something seem unimportant.

People in this Chapter

General Lee - Charles Lee; British man who served as an officer for the Americans

Howe - General William Howe, 5th Viscount Howe; commander of all British forces in America until 1778

Washington - George Washington; Commander-in-chief of the American Continental Army

Benedict Arnold - American army officer until 1780

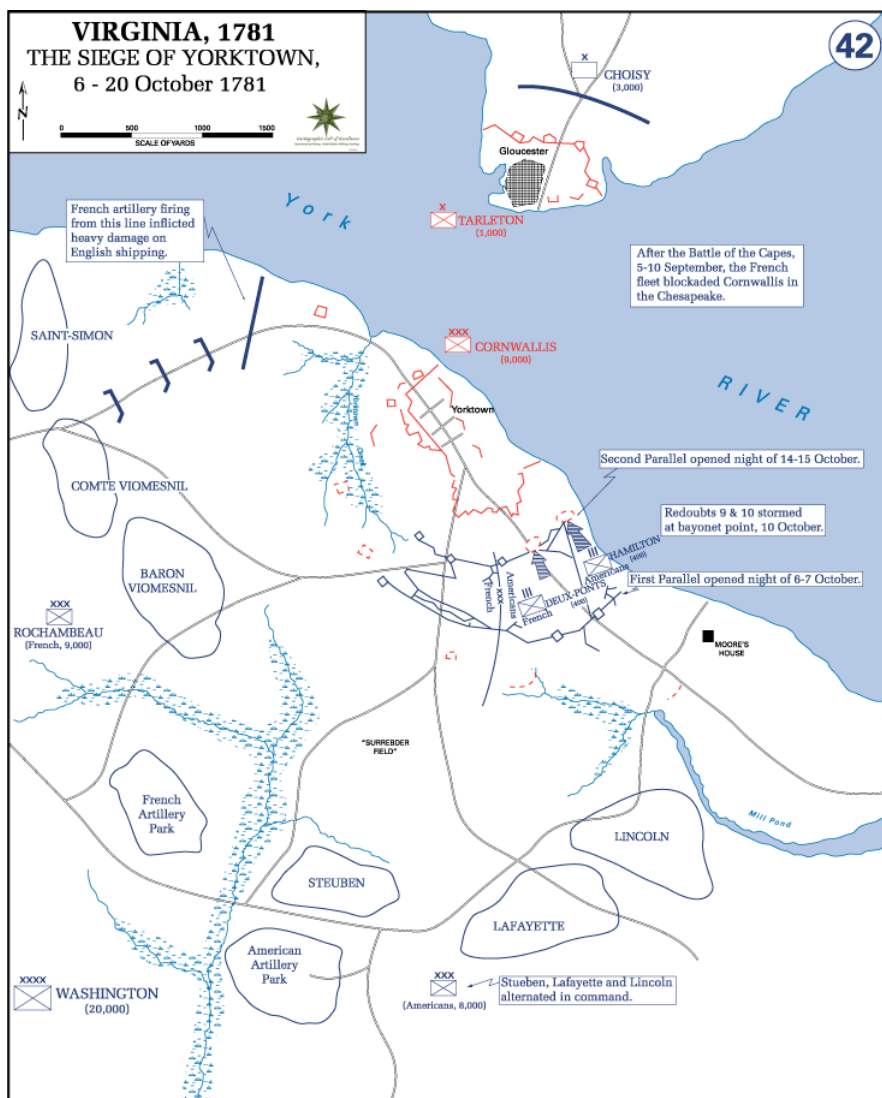
General Clinton - Sir Henry Clinton; British Commander-in-Chief in North America 1778-1782

Burgoyne - John Burgoyne; British army officer

Major André - John André; British army officer

Chapter LXIII (63): A Turning Point in the World's History

This map shows the siege of Yorktown.⁶⁰



On the map, find:

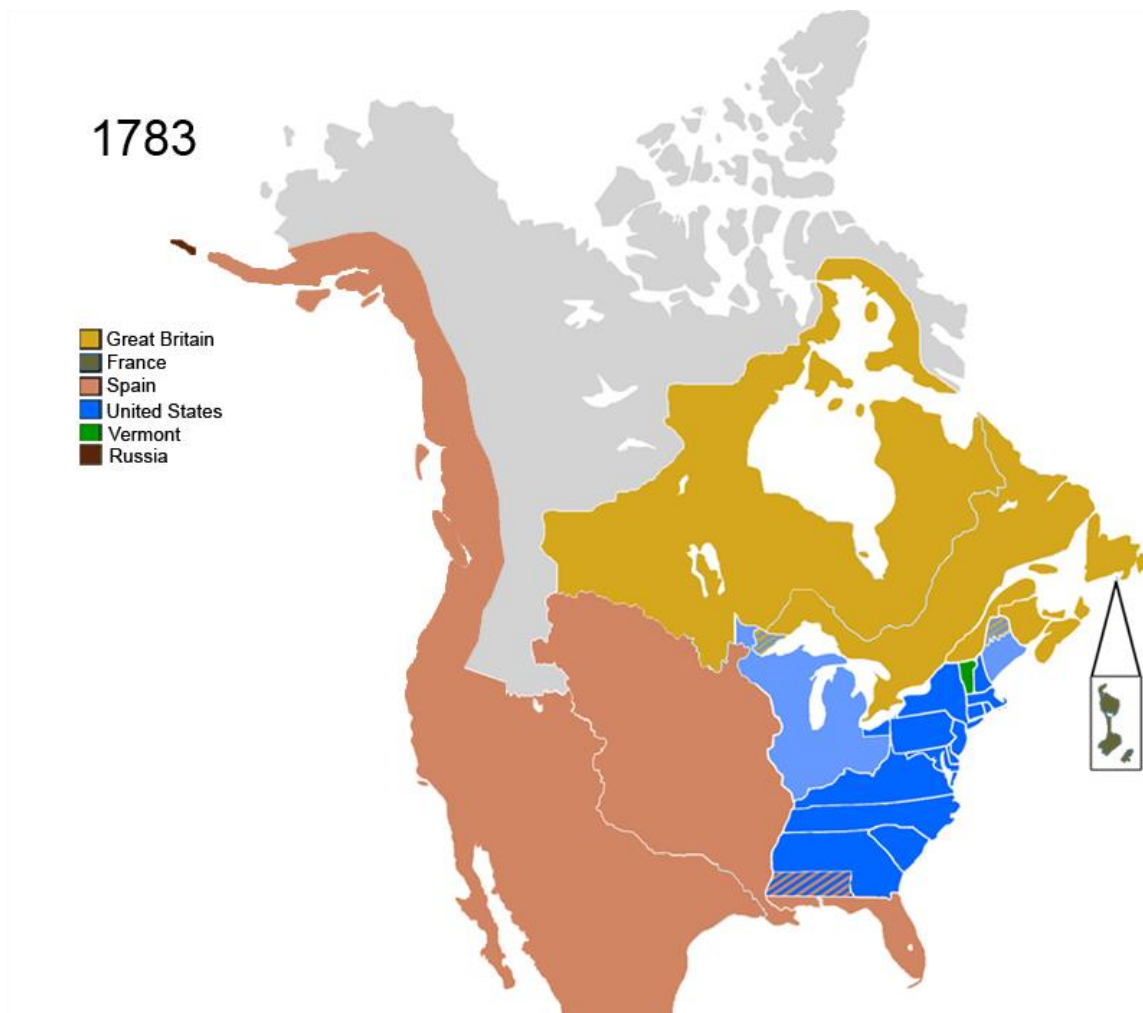
- Chesapeake Bay
- Yorktown
- James River

Compare this map to an atlas to find its location in the United States today.

Turn the page to continue reading about this chapter.

⁶⁰ By U. S. Military Academy - United States Army, Public Domain,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=8259519>

These maps show the borders after the Americans won their independence from Britain.⁶¹



Find on this map:

- The land that is present day Florida
- The Great Lakes
- The Mississippi River

Your book says, “Yet they may have found some comfort in the thought that after all they had been beaten by their equals, by men of their own race.” What do you think this means? Do you think men of different races are not equals? What does your faith tell you?

⁶¹ By Esemono - Own work, Public Domain,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=8966968>

People in this Chapter

Pitt - William Pitt, 1st Earl of Chatham; British politician; Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1766-1768; also called Pitt the Elder

Gates – Horatio Gates; a British man who served as an American general; took over for Schuyler

Burgoyne - John Burgoyne; British army officer

Cornwallis - Charles Cornwallis, 1st Marquess Cornwallis; British army general and officer

Washington - George Washington; Commander-in-chief of the American Continental Army

General Heath - William Heath; American officer

Clinton - General Sir Henry Clinton – British army officer

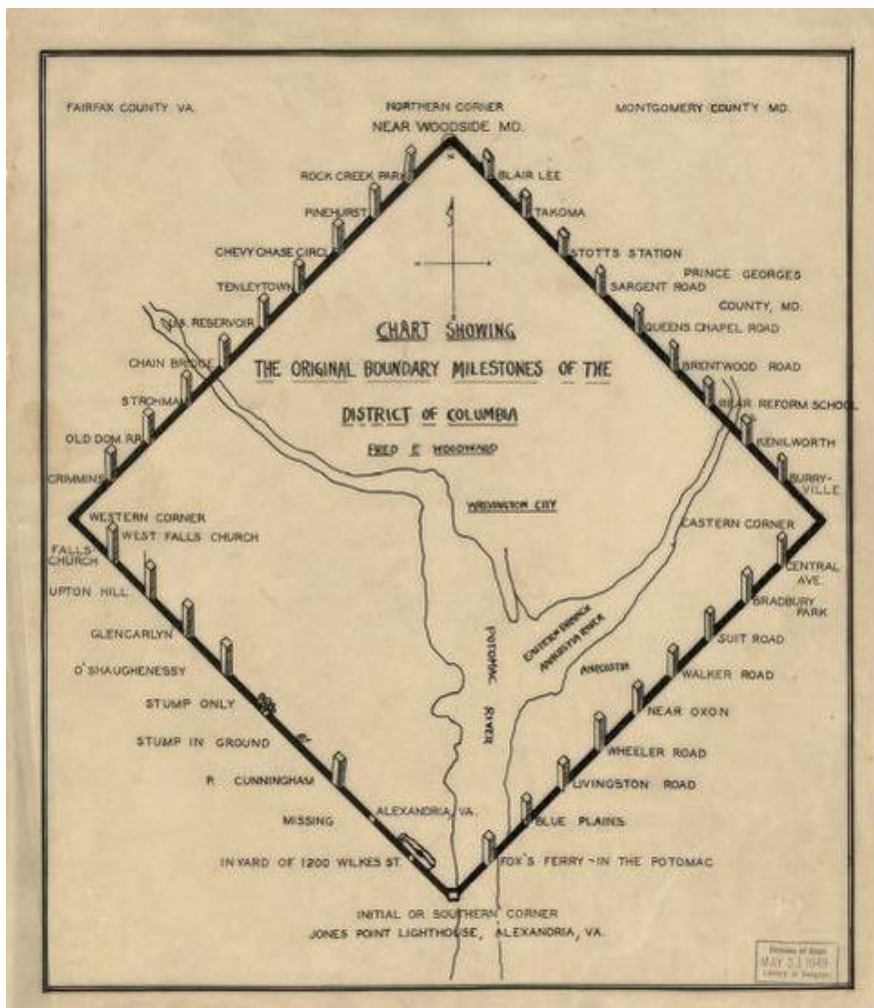
Lafayette - Marie-Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de La Fayette; French aristocrat who fought with the Americans

Lord North - Frederick North, 2nd Earl of Guilford; Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1770-1782

King George - King George III, who reigned from 1760-1820

Chapter LXIV (64): Washington First in War, First in Peace

This chart from the Library of Congress shows the original boundary milestones of the District of Columbia.⁶²



Find the Potomac River. To the east of the Potomac was land from Maryland. To the west was land from Virginia. In 1846, the Virginian land was returned though the Arlington areas of Washington, DC are still important to the District of Columbia.

⁶² <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3851f.ct004223/?r=-0.719,0.2.439,1.147,0>
(Public Domain)

People in this Chapter

Washington - George Washington; Commander-in-chief of the American Continental Army and first President of the United States, from 1789-1797

John Adams – American statesman and Founding Father; first Vice President of the United States

Robert R. Livingston – Chancellor of New York

Alexander Hamilton – American statesman and economist

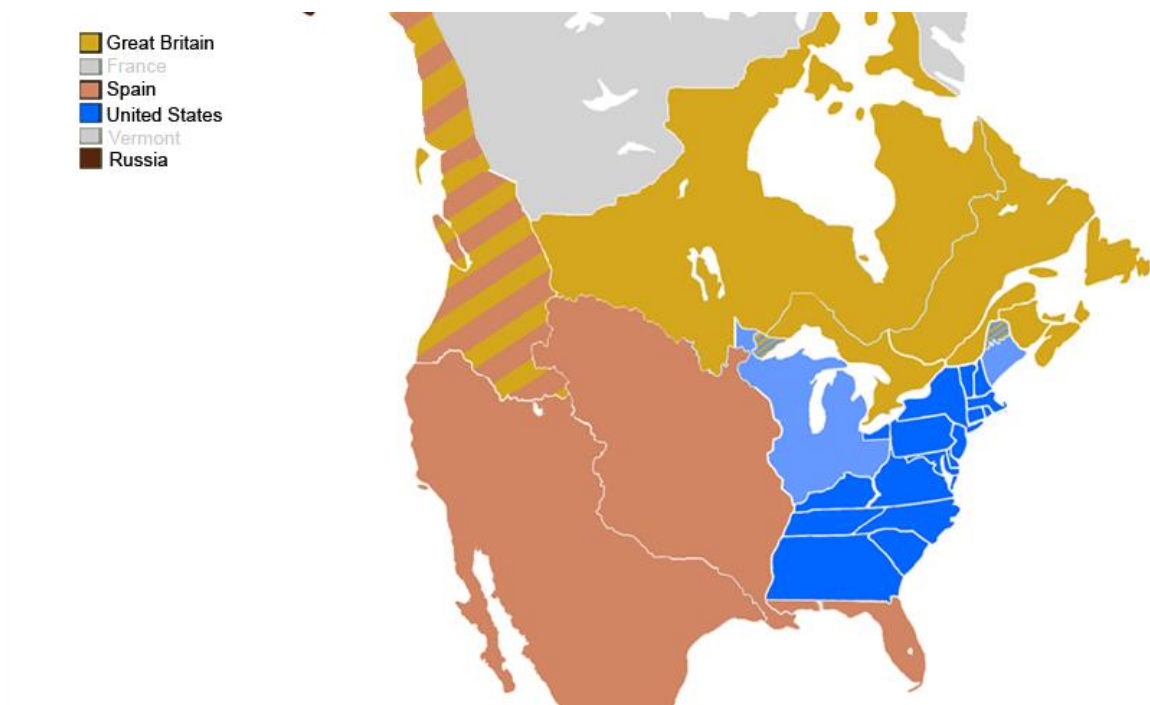
King George III - King George III, who reigned from 1760-1820

Daniel Boone – Kentucky frontiersman

John Jay – American statesman and Founding Father

Chapter LXV (65): Adams—How He Kept Peace with France

Here is a map of the United States after Tennessee joined the country.⁶³



People in this Chapter

John Adams - American statesman and Founding Father; second President of the United States, from 1797-1801

Washington - George Washington; first President of the United States, from 1789-1797

Charles C. Pinckney – American statesman

Joseph Hopkinson – wrote lyrics to “Hail Columbia” which is now the ceremonial entrance march of the Vice President of the United States

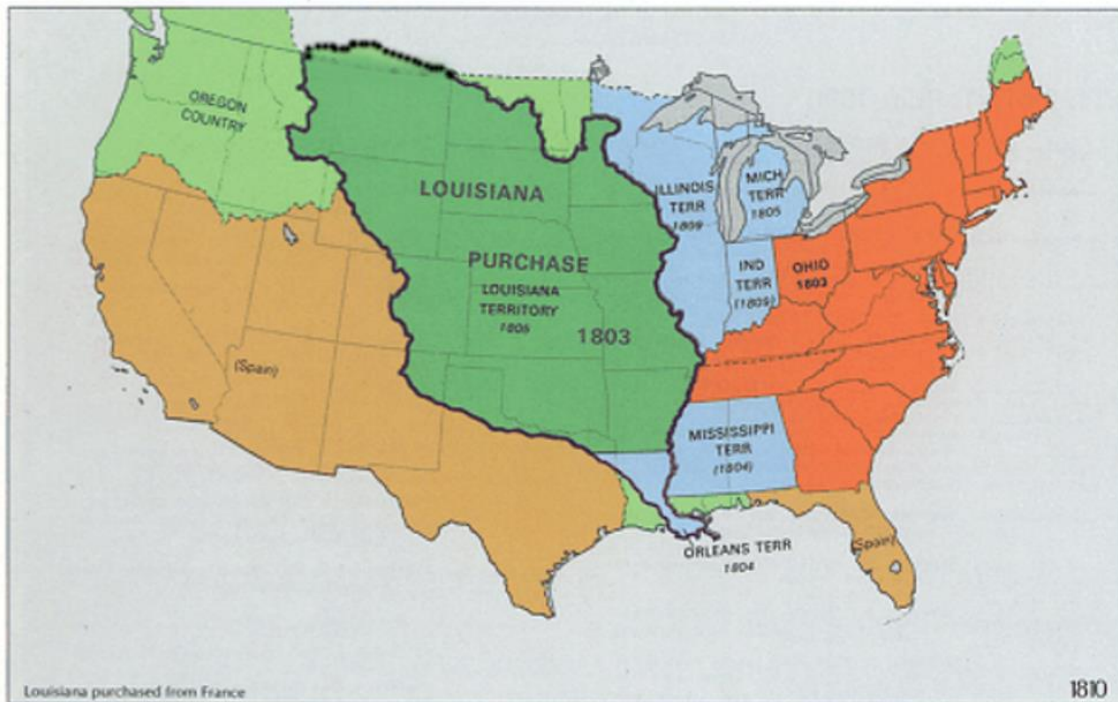
Benjamin Franklin – Founding Father and American statesman

⁶³ By Esemono - Own work, Public Domain,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=8966972>

Chapter LXVI (66): Jefferson—How the Territory of the United States Was Doubled

The first part of this chapter tells the story of the settling of the territory of Ohio. It is difficult to read about Native Americans harassing and murdering settlers. Why do you think the Native Americans attacked settlers?

This is the map of the Louisiana Purchase.⁶⁴ How do you think the Native Americans who lived in these lands felt about the exchange of lands between France and the United States?



Turn the page for a list of the people in this chapter.

⁶⁴ By Original uploader was Sf46 at en.wikipedia - National Atlas of the United States, Public Domain,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=3916410>

People in this Chapter

Adams - John Adams; American statesman and Founding Father; second President of the United States, from 1797-1801

Washington - George Washington; first President of the United States, from 1789-1797

Thomas Jefferson - American statesman and Founding Father; principal author of the Declaration of Independence; third President, from 1801-1809

Rufus Putnam – American general; one of the founders of Ohio

Moses Cleaveland – lawyer and founder of Cleveland, Ohio

General St. Clair - Arthur St. Clair; American general

General Wayne - Anthony Wayne; American general

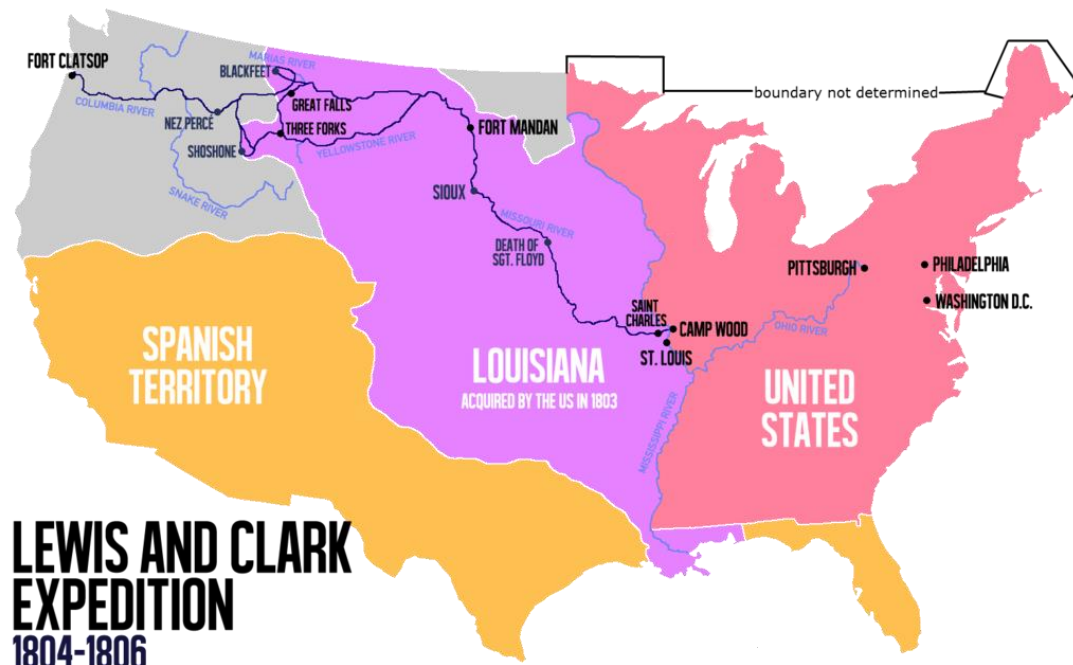
Napoleon Bonaparte - a French military leader and emperor who conquered much of Europe in the early 1800s

James Monroe – American statesman

Livingston – American who went with James Monroe to Paris

Chapter LXVII (67): Jefferson—How the Door into the Far West Was Opened

On the map below, find the route of Lewis and Clark. Trace it to the Pacific and back east again.⁶⁵



Find on the map:

- Mississippi River
- Missouri River
- Columbia River
- St. Louis
- Fort Mandan
- Fort Clatsop

Remember we no longer use the term “Redskins” to refer to Native Americans. Was the land of the Louisiana Purchase and the Far West unpeopled before the settlers arrived?

People in this Chapter

Jefferson - Thomas Jefferson; principal author of the Declaration of Independence; third President, from 1801-1809

Captain Merriweather Lewis – Meriwether Lewis; American explorer; co-leader of the Corps of Discovery

Captain William Clark – American explorer; co-leader of the Corps of Discovery

Robert Grey – American soldier

⁶⁵ By Victor van Werkhoven - Own work, This file was derived from: Carte Lewis-Clark Expedition-en.png, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=32915075>

Chapter LXVIII (68): Jefferson—About an American Who Wanted to Be a King

In this chapter you will read of Aaron Burr, who schemed to create an empire for himself in the American West. Though an exciting story, historians are not certain that was his true intention. His trial challenged the justice system in early America, forcing lawyers and judges to consider the Constitution and how to define and prove the charge of treason. Perhaps you will read more about it when you are older.

Though Burr was heart-broken by the death of his grandson and daughter, he was not alone. He cared for his step-children, children born later, and also adopted at least two children.

People in this Chapter

Jefferson - Thomas Jefferson; principal author of the Declaration of Independence; third President, from 1801-1809

Aaron Burr – American politician; third Vice President of the United States

Alexander Hamilton - American statesman and economist

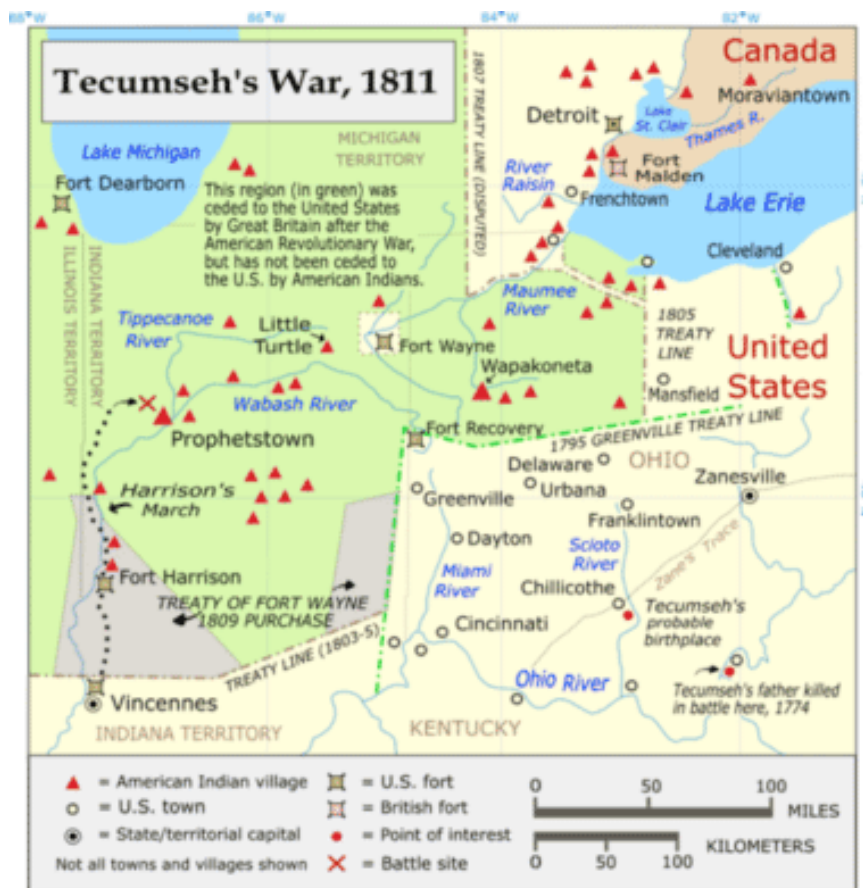
Rufus Putnam – American general; one of the founders of Ohio

Perkins - Nicholas Perkins III who lived in Alabama

Chapter LXIX (69): Madison—The Shooting Star and the Prophet

A few presidents have run for President for a third term. Franklin Roosevelt actually served four terms as President. In 1951, the 22nd Amendment to the Constitution was ratified. (Congress passed the amendment and 36 states approved it before it became law.) Now, someone can only serve two terms as President, though someone who becomes President in another way (like assuming the office after a sitting President dies, for example) may serve up to ten years in total.

This map shows the part of Indiana Territory involved in Tecumseh's War.⁶⁶ As you read, think about why the Native Americans chose to wage war on the settlers. Do you think they were justified?



Find Prophetstown on the map.

Turn the page for a list of the people in this chapter.

⁶⁶ CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=1416714>

People in this Chapter

Jefferson - Thomas Jefferson; principal author of the Declaration of Independence; third President, from 1801-1809

Washington - George Washington; first President of the United States, from 1789-1797

James Madison – Founding Father and fourth President

General Wayne - Anthony Wayne; American general; defeated an alliance of several Native American tribes in Ohio

Tecumseh – also called Shooting Star; Native American Shawnee warrior and chief

Tenskwatawa – Tecumseh’s brother; also called Open Door or the Prophet

General Harrison – William Henry Harrison; American officer; Governor of the Indiana Territory from 1801-1812

Chapter LXX (70): Madison—War with Great Britain

“Restive” means to become difficult to control, often because of impatience.

This map shows many of the battles of the War of 1812.⁶⁷



Find:

- Canada
- Territory of Michigan
- Lake Erie
- Toronto (York)
- Washington, D.C.
- Fort McHenry (Baltimore)
- Indiana Territory

The Constitution Elm in Corydon died of Dutch elm disease in 1925. The people preserved the trunk, however, and you can still go and see it.

Turn the page for a list of the people in this chapter.

⁶⁷ By Anglo_American_War_1812_Locations_map-fr.svg: Sémhurderivative work: P. S. Burton (talk) - Anglo_American_War_1812_Locations_map-fr.svg, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=12779049>

People in this Chapter

Napoleon - Napoleon Bonaparte; a French military leader and emperor who conquered much of Europe in the early 1800s

James Madison - Founding Father; fourth President of the United States, from 1809-1817

Jefferson - Thomas Jefferson; principal author of the Declaration of Independence; third President, from 1801-1809

Tecumseh - also called Shooting Star; Native American Shawnee warrior and chief; fought on the side of the British in the War of 1812

General Brock – Isaac Brock; British general in Canada

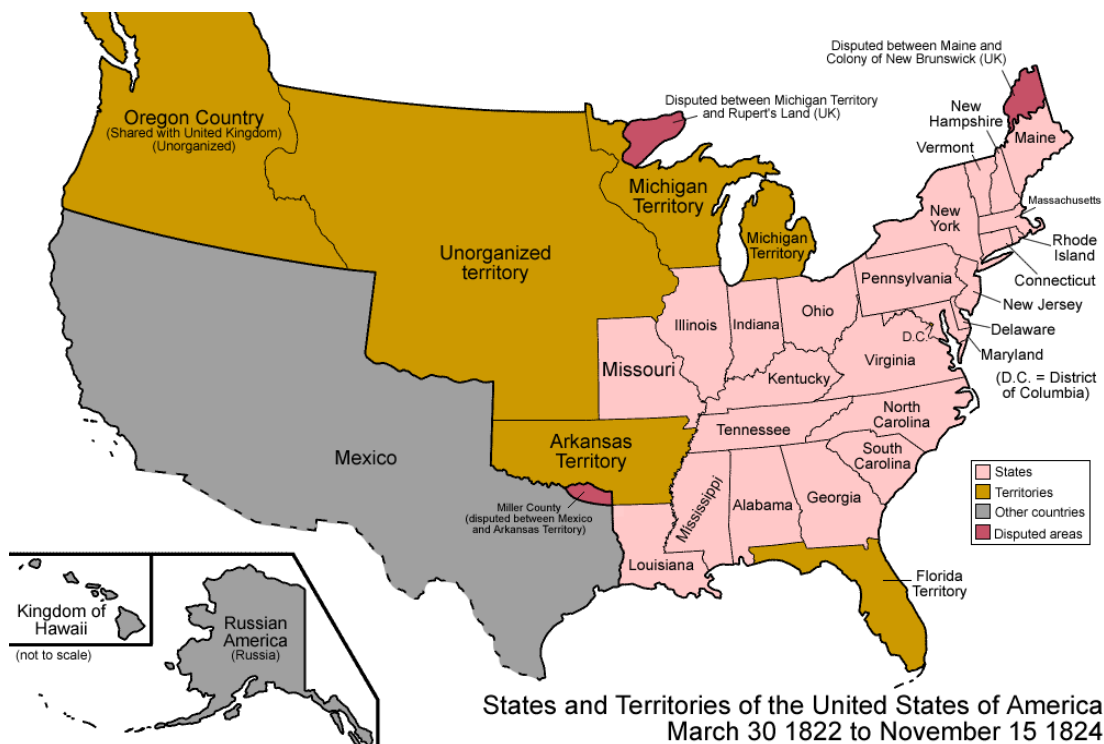
General Proctor - Henry Patrick Procter; British General in Canada

Oliver Hazard Perry – American naval commander

Francis Scott Key – American lawyer and amateur poet

Chapter LXXI (71): Monroe—The First Whispers of a Storm—Monroe’s Famous Doctrine

This map shows the young United States between 1822 and 1845.⁶⁸



Find:

- Florida Territory
- Mississippi
- Illinois
- Alabama
- Missouri
- Maine

Miss Marshall says that, in the southern states, “white men could not do the work in the rice and cotton fields” and so they claimed they needed slaves. What do you think about that?

Turn the page for a list of the people in this chapter.

⁶⁸ By Made by User:Golbez. - Own work, CC BY 2.5,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=996184>

People in this Chapter

James Madison - Founding Father; fourth President of the United States, from 1809-1817

James Monroe – Founding Father; fifth President of the United States, from 1817-1825

General Jackson – Andrew Jackson; American officer; first Territorial Governor of Florida (for a few months in 1821)

Jefferson - Thomas Jefferson; principal author of the Declaration of Independence; third President, from 1801-1809

Napoleon - Napoleon Bonaparte; a French military leader and emperor who conquered much of Europe in the early 1800s

King of Spain - Ferdinand VII; imprisoned by Napoleon from 1808-1813; returned to Spain as king from 1813-1833

Washington - George Washington; first President of the United States, from 1789-1797

Chapter LXXII (72): Adams—The Tariff of Abominations

An “abomination” is something that causes disgust or hatred.

People in this Chapter

Monroe – James Monroe; Founding Father; fifth President of the United States, from 1817-1825

John Quincy Adams – son of John Adams (who was the second President); sixth President, from 1825-1829

Chapter LXXIII (73): Jackson—“Liberty and Union, Now and Forever”—Van Buren—Hard Times

In this chapter, you will read a little about Daniel Webster. He was an 1801 graduate of Dartmouth College in New Hampshire. In 1819, he argued for Dartmouth in a case before the Supreme Court. He famously said, “It is...a small college...yet, there are those who love it.” The ruling in favor of Dartmouth limits the power of the State to interfere with private charters. Some people say this is one of the most important Supreme Court rulings.

People in this Chapter

Andrew Jackson - American officer; first Territorial Governor of Florida (for a few months in 1821); seventh President, from 1829-1837; also called Old Hickory

Adams - John Quincy Adams; son of John Adams (who was the second President); sixth President, from 1825-1829

Daniel Webster – American lawyer and statesman

James Madison - Founding Father; fourth President of the United States, from 1809-1817

Jefferson - Thomas Jefferson; principal author of the Declaration of Independence; third President, from 1801-1809

Captain James Bowie – an American pioneer

Captain Perry - Oliver Hazard Perry; American naval commander; best known for his role in the 1813 Battle of Lake Erie

Martin Van Buren – eighth President, from 1837-1841; first to be born after the Declaration of Independence was written

Chapter LXXIV (74): Harrison—The Hero of Tippecanoe

People in this Chapter

Martin Van Buren – eighth President, from 1837-1841; first to be born after the Declaration of Independence was written

General Harrison – William Henry Harrison; ninth President, from March 4 – April 4, 1841; may have died of typhoid

John Tyler – Vice President under Harrison; tenth President, from 1841-1845

Chapter LXXV (75): Tyler—Florida Becomes a State

This map of Florida shows the reservation allowed for Seminole Indians at the end of the Second Seminole War in 1842.⁶⁹



People in this Chapter

John Tyler - Vice President under Harrison; tenth President, from 1841-1845

Adams – John Quincy Adams; son of John Adams (who was the second President); sixth President, from 1825-1829

Daniel Webster – American lawyer and statesman

Lord Ashburton - Alexander Baring, 1st Baron Ashburton; British politician

⁶⁹ By Donald Albury - <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:1842seminolereservation.PNG>, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=4604567>

Chapter LXXVI (76): Polk—How Much Land Was Added to the United States

The United States grew greatly during Polk's Presidency. Study the three maps below before reading the chapter.

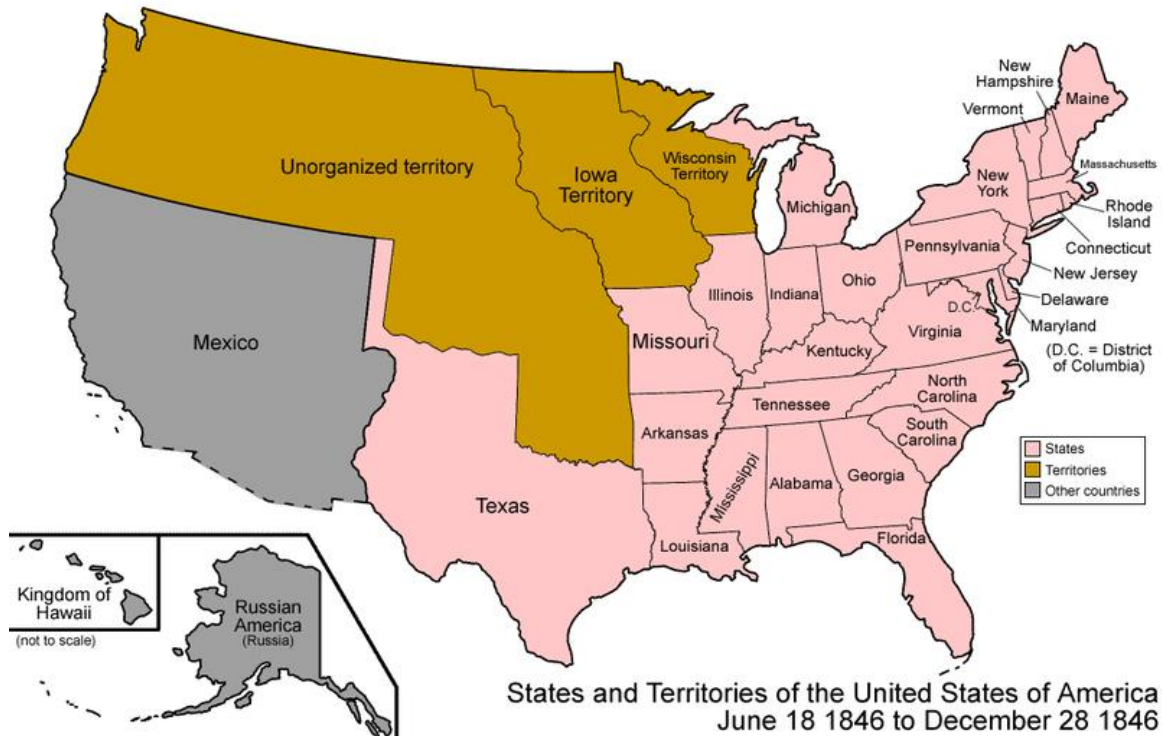
Here is a map of the Republic of Texas.⁷⁰ The Republic is shown in dark green. The light green shows disputed areas.



Turn the page to continue reading about this chapter.

⁷⁰ By Raymond1922A - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=26938956>

Here is a map showing the addition of the Oregon Territory in 1846.⁷¹ Notice the even curved line as the northern border of the new territory. This border is the 49th Parallel.



⁷¹ By Made by User:Golbez. - Own work, CC BY 2.5, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=996198>

Here is a map showing the Mexican American War which gave the United States territory all the way west to California.⁷²



Find:

- Rio Grande River
- Vera Cruz (on the inset map)
- Mexico City (on the inset map)

Turn the page for a list of the people in this chapter.

⁷² By Kaidor - Own workData sources:Topography: Natural Earth (public domain) edited with GMT and vectorized with Inkscape ;File:Mexican war overview.gif, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=20353251>

People in this Chapter

Tyler - Vice President under Harrison; tenth President, from 1841-1845

James Knox Polk – eleventh President, from 1845-1849

Santa Anna - Antonio López de Santa Anna; Mexican General

General Sam Houston – a leader of Texas Revolution (against Mexico); first and third president of the Republic of Texas

Red Bird - a leader of the Winnebago Native American tribe; fought against Americans in 1827

Black Hawk - a Native American Sauk warrior and leader; fought against Americans in 1832

Captain Gray – Robert Gray; American explorer who made voyages to the Pacific coast in 1790 and 1793

Lewis – Captain Merriweather Lewis; American explorer; co-leader of the Corps of Discovery

Clare - Captain William Clark; American explorer; co-leader of the Corps of Discovery

Sir Alexander Mackenzie – British explorer; first to cross America north of Mexico from east to west (in 1793)

General Zachary Taylor – American soldier who fought against Black Hawk and the Seminoles before he was sent to the Mexican border

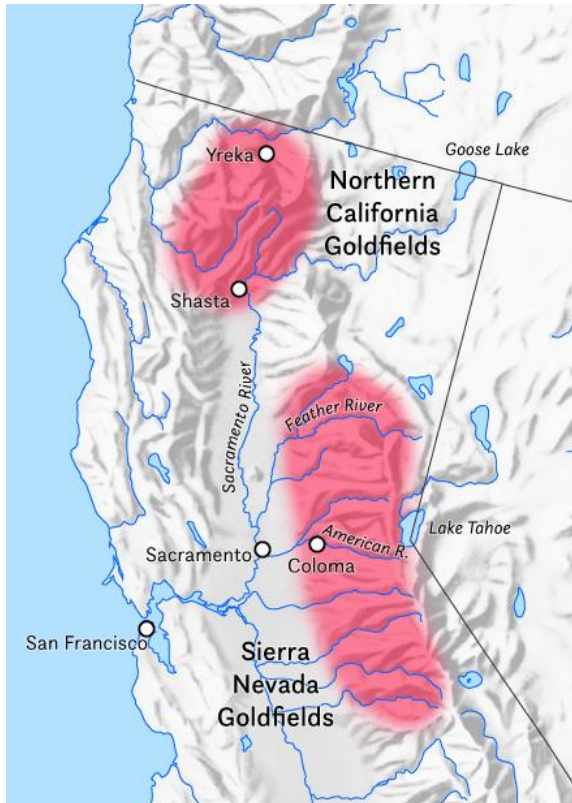
Abraham Lincoln – in 1846, he was a congressman for Illinois

General Kearney – Stephen W. Kearny; American general

General Scott - Winfield Scott; American general

Chapter LXXVII (77): Polk—The Finding of Gold

Here is a map showing where gold was discovered in California.⁷³ Sutter's Mill was built near Coloma, CA.



People in this Chapter

Sutter – John Sutter; German-born Swiss pioneer in California; businessman

Marshall - James W. Marshall; carpenter and sawmill operator working for Sutter

⁷³ By Hans van der Maarel - FixWikiMaps Project, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=41827653>

Chapter LXXVIII (78): Taylor—Union or Disunion

People in this Chapter

James Knox Polk – eleventh President, from 1845-1849

General Zachary Taylor – American general; twelfth President, from March 1849-July 1850; also called Old Rough and Ready

Jackson - American officer; seventh President, from 1829-1837; also called Old Hickory

Senator John Caldwell Calhoun – a statesman from South Carolina; Vice President from 1825-1832

Daniel Webster – American lawyer and statesman

William H. Seward – American senator from New York

Chapter LXXIX (79): Fillmore—The Underground Railroad

Miss Marshall suggests that some slaves were happier than if they were free. Think about whether you believe her as you read the chapter.

Uncle Tom's Cabin is a novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe, published in 1852. It made many Americans believe slavery was inherently wrong.

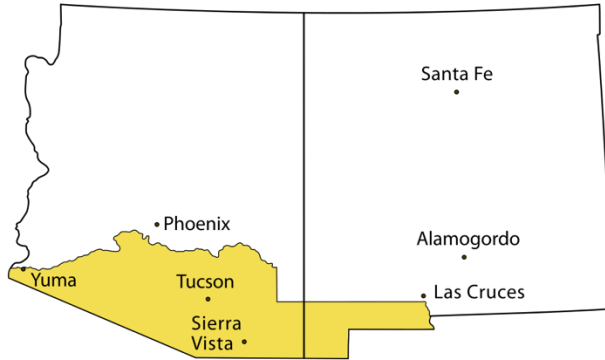
People in this Chapter

Millard Fillmore – 13th President, from 1850-1853

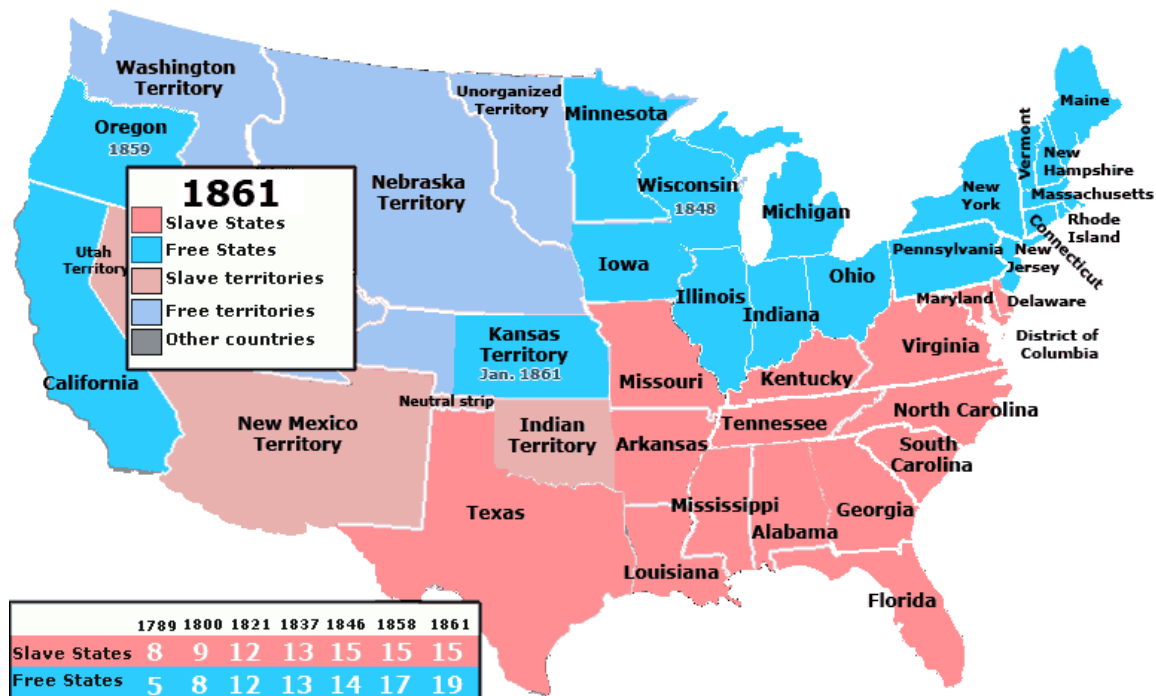
Harriet Tubman – American abolitionist who escaped slavery

Chapter LXXX (80): Pierce—The Story of “Bleeding Kansas”

This map shows the area of the Gadsden Purchase.⁷⁴



This map shows the free and slave states as of 1861.⁷⁵



⁷⁴ By XcepticZP - Own work, Public Domain,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=3763130>

⁷⁵ By United_States_1861-01-1861-02-04.png: Made by User:Golbez.derivative
work: Kenmayer (talk) - United_States_1861-01-1861-02-04.png, CC BY 2.5,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=11784865>

People in this Chapter

Millard Fillmore – 13th President, from 1850-1853

Franklin Pierce – 14th President, from 1853-1857

James Gadsden – American diplomat; minister to Mexico to purchase territory

Douglas - Stephen A. Douglas; Senator from Illinois from 1847-1861; famous for debating Abraham Lincoln (Lincoln-Douglas debates)

Reeder - Andrew Horatio Reeder; first governor of the Territory of Kansas, 1854-1855

Second governor – Wilson Shannon, from 1855-1856

John Brown – American abolitionist; subject of the John Steuart Curry mural in the Kansas State Capital building, *Tragic Prelude*⁷⁶

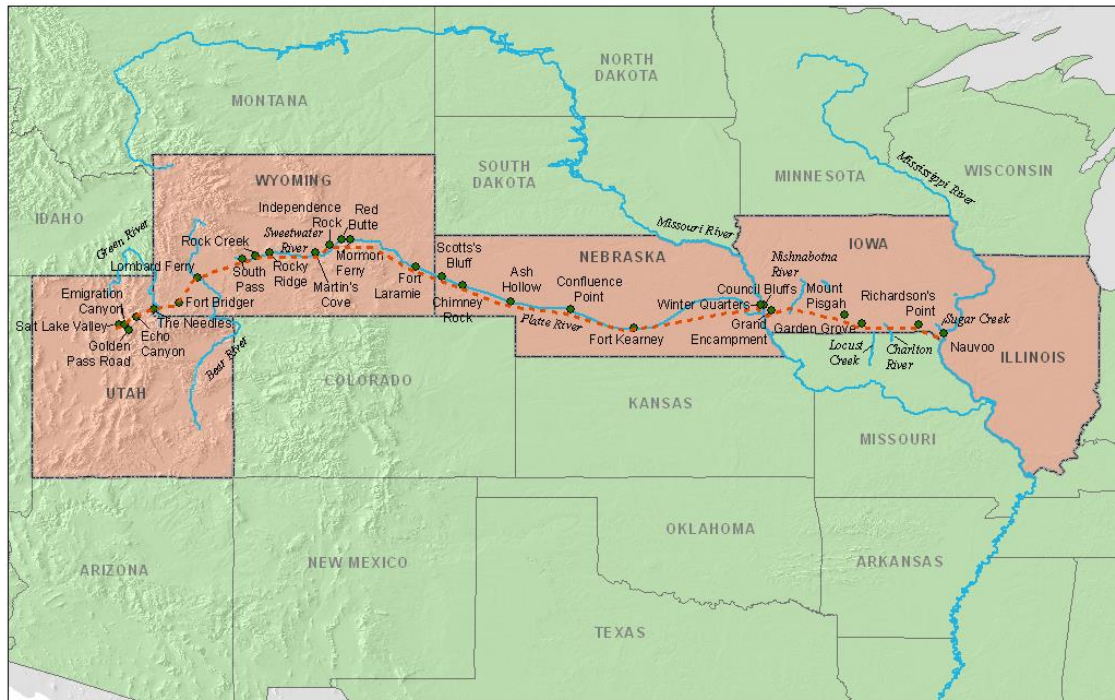


⁷⁶ By John Steuart Curry - United Missouri Bank of Kansas City, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=48498757>

Chapter LXXXI (81): Buchanan—The Story of the Mormons

This map shows sites along the Mormon Trail today.⁷⁷ They now prefer to be called members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, rather than “Mormons.” Though we should not disparage (claim someone or something is of little worth) people of any faith, it is important to realize that members of this church are not followers of Christ like Catholics and our Protestant brothers and sisters.

Sites Along the Mormon Trail



⁷⁷ By Dlm82 at English Wikipedia - Transferred from en.wikipedia to Commons., Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=6300283>

People in this Chapter

Douglas - Stephen A. Douglas; Senator from Illinois from 1847-1861; famous for debating Abraham Lincoln (Lincoln-Douglas debates)

Franklin Pierce – 14th President, from 1853-1857

James Buchanan – 15th President, from 1857-1861

Joseph Smith – founder of Mormonism

Spaulding - Solomon Spaulding

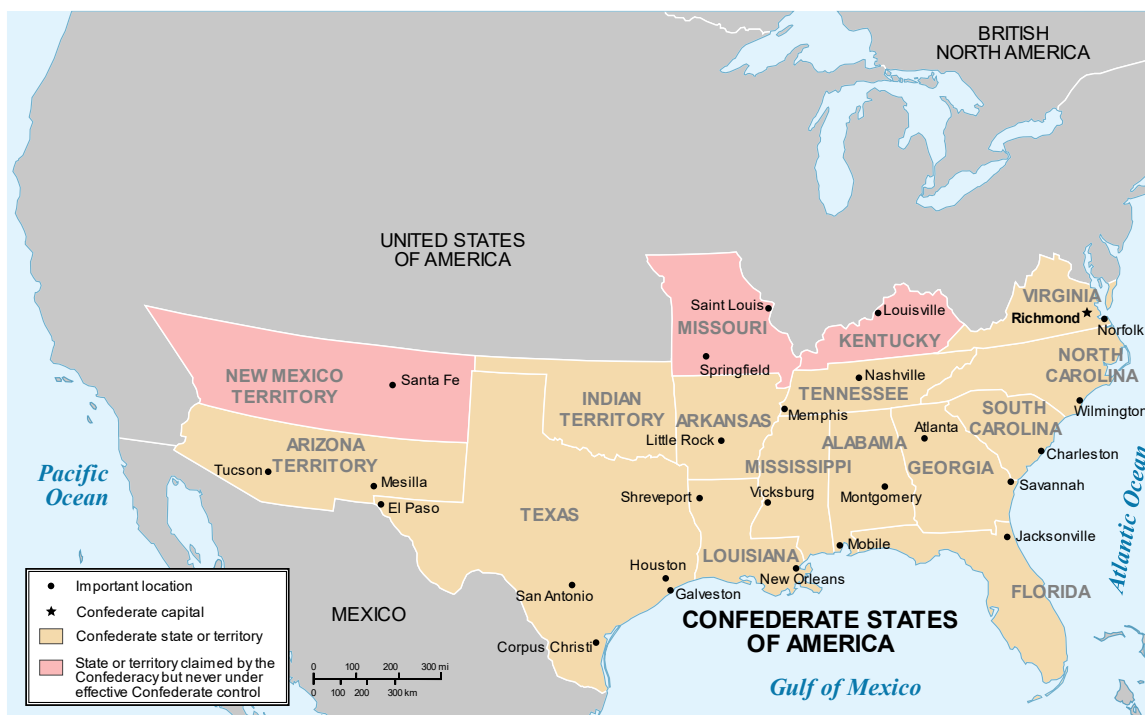
Brigham Young – second President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1847-1877; first Governor of Utah Territory, from 1851-1858

New Governor – Alfred Cumming; second Governor of Utah Territory, from 1858-1861

Joseph – Joseph Smith III; son of Joseph Smith who founded Mormonism; Prophet-President of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (since 2001 called the Community of Christ; now based in Independence, MO)

Chapter LXXXII (82): Buchanan—The First Shots

This chapter tells of the beginning of the Civil War, when southern states began to leave the United States and form their own government. This map shows the Confederate States of America.⁷⁸



Find South Carolina, the first state to leave the Union.

People in this Chapter

Abraham Lincoln – American lawyer and politician; 16th President, from 1861-1865

Douglas - Stephen A. Douglas

James Buchanan – 15th President, from 1857-1861

Major Anderson – Robert Anderson; US Army officer in command at Fort Sumter in April 1861

⁷⁸ By CSA_Political_Map-es.svg: Mao Zaluchiderivative work: Michaeldsuarez (talk) - CSA_Political_Map-es.svg, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=9563574>

Chapter LXXXIII (83): Lincoln—From Bull Run to Fort Donelson

This map shows many of the major battles of the Civil War.⁷⁹



There are a lot of battles on this map but try to take some time to look over it before and as you read this chapter. You will also refer back to it while reading later chapters. Find:

- Fort Sumter
- Bull Run
- Fort Donelson

⁷⁹ <https://d-maps.com/m/america/usa/usa/usafacade/usafacade15.gif>; labels added by Jill Papsdorf

The French word élan means with exceptional style or vigor. To bivouac means to stay in a temporary camp without cover. Names for the Civil War sides

The North - Union, Federals

The South – Confederacy or Confederate, Rebel

People in this Chapter

Lincoln - Abraham Lincoln; American lawyer and politician against slavery; 16th President, from 1861-1865

Major Anderson - Robert Anderson; US Army officer in command at Fort Sumter in April 1861

Jefferson Davis – President of the Confederacy from 1861-1865; a senator from Mississippi before the Civil War

General Ulysses S. Grant – Union Army General

William T. Sherman – Union Army General

Philip H. Sheridan – Union Army General

General Albert S. Johnston – commander-in-chief of the Southern army

Robert E. Lee – commander of the Army of Northern Virginia from 1862-1865

Thomas J. Jackson – also known as Stonewall Jackson; general in the Confederate army

General Nathaniel Lyon – first Union general to be killed in the Civil War

Commander Andrew H. Foote – naval officer serving the Union army

General Charles F. Smith – a Union general

Zachary Taylor - American general; twelfth President, from March 1849-July 1850; also called Old Rough and Ready

General Lew Wallace – Union general

General Buckner - Simon Bolivar Buckner; Confederate officer

Chapter LXXXIV (84): Lincoln—The Story of the First Battle Between Ironclads

Trace the coast of the United States from Virginia to Florida and Florida to Texas. All these ports were blockaded by the Union forces.

Consternation means feelings of anxiety or dismay, typically at something unexpected.

Names for the Civil War sides

The North - Union, Federals, the Blue, Yanks

The South – Confederacy or Confederate, Rebel, the Gray, “Johnnies”

People (and Ships) in this Chapter

Lincoln - Abraham Lincoln; American lawyer and politician against slavery; 16th President, from 1861-1865 (of the Union states)

Ericsson – John Ericsson; Swedish-American inventor and engineer

Merrimac – ironclad of the South

Cumberland, Congress, Monitor – Federal warships; *Monitor* was an ironclad of the North

Chapter LXXXV (85): Lincoln—The Battle of Shiloh and the Taking of New Orleans

On the map of Civil War battles, find:

- Shiloh
- New Orleans

Use an atlas or a globe to find the Mississippi River. Trace where it would appear on the map of Civil War battles.

Names for the Civil War sides

The North - Union, Federals, the Blue, Yanks

The South – Confederacy or Confederate, Rebel, the Gray, “Johnnies”

People in this Chapter

Grant - General Ulysses S. Grant; Union Army General

General Johnston - Albert Sidney Johnston; Confederate general

Sherman - William T. Sherman; Union Army General

General Beauregard - P. G. T. Beauregard; Confederate general

General Benjamin F. Butler – general of the Union army

Commander David Glasgow Farragut – naval officer of the Union

General Lovell – Confederate general

Chapter LXXXVI (86): Lincoln—The Slaves Are Made Free

On the map of Civil War battles, find:

- Bull Run
- Antietam

Names for the Civil War sides

The North - Union, Federals, the Blue, Yanks

The South – Confederacy or Confederate, Rebel, the Gray, “Johnnies”

People in this Chapter

Grant - General Ulysses S. Grant; Union Army General

George McClellan – briefly served as general-in-chief of the Union army

Joseph E. Johnston – Confederate general; no relation to Albert Sidney Johnston, another Confederate general

Robert E. Lee - commander of the Army of Northern Virginia from 1862-1865

Stonewall Jackson - Thomas J. Jackson; general in the Confederate army

Cromwell – Oliver Cromwell; British general who led Parliament’s army against King Charles I; later Lord Protector from 1653-1658

Lincoln - Abraham Lincoln; American lawyer and politician against slavery; 16th President, from 1861-1865 (of the Union states)

Ambrose E. Burnside – major general in the Union army

Chapter LXXXVII (87): Lincoln—Chancellorsville—The Death of Stonewall Jackson

On the map of Civil War battles, find:

- Chancellorsville

Names for the Civil War sides

The North - Union, Federals, the Blue, Yanks

The South – Confederacy or Confederate, Rebel, the Gray, “Johnnies”

People in this Chapter

General Burnside - Ambrose E. Burnside; major general in the Union army

General Joseph Hooker – Fighting Joe; general in the Union army

Lincoln - Abraham Lincoln; American lawyer and politician against slavery; 16th President, from 1861-1865 (of the Union states)

Lee - Robert E. Lee - commander of the Army of Northern Virginia from 1862-1865

General Meade - George Gordon Meade; Union general

Jackson - Stonewall Jackson; Thomas J. Jackson; general in the Confederate army

General Pleasonton – Alfred Pleasonton; Union general

Major Peter Keenan – Union army officer

Chapter LXXXVIII (88): Lincoln—The Battle of Gettysburg

On the map of Civil War battles, find:

- Chancellorsville
- Gettysburg

Names for the Civil War sides

The North - Union, Federals, the Blue, Yanks

The South – Confederacy or Confederate, Rebel, the Gray, “Johnnies”

People in this Chapter

Jackson - Stonewall Jackson; Thomas J. Jackson; general in the Confederate army

General J. E. B. Stuart - James Ewell Brown "Jeb" Stuart; friend of Stonewall Jackson; general in the Confederate army

Lee - Robert E. Lee; commander of the Army of Northern Virginia from 1862-1865

Hooker – General Joseph Hooker; Fighting Joe; general in the Union army

General George Gordon Meade – commander-in-chief of the Union army after Hooker

General Longstreet – James Longstreet; general in the Confederate army

General George E. Pickett – general in the Confederate army

Governor - Andrew Gregg Curtin was Governor of Pennsylvania during the Civil War

Lincoln - Abraham Lincoln; American lawyer and politician against slavery; 16th President, from 1861-1865 (of the Union states)

Chapter LXXXIX (89): Lincoln—Grant’s Campaign—Sheridan’s Ride

On the map of Civil War battles, find:

- Vicksburg
- The Wilderness
- Richmond
- Siege of Petersburg
- Washington, D.C.

The poem quoted in the chapter is called “Sheridan’s Ride” and was written by Thomas Buchanan Read.

Names for the Civil War sides

The North - Union, Federals, the Blue, Yanks

The South – Confederacy or Confederate, Rebel, the Gray, “Johnnies”

People in this Chapter

General Grant - General Ulysses S. Grant; Union Army General; commander-in-chief of all United States armies after the Siege of Vicksburg in 1863

Farragut - Commander David Glasgow Farragut; naval officer of the Union

Halleck – Henry W. Halleck; major general in the Union army

General John C. Pemberton – Confederate general who defended Vicksburg

Lincoln - Abraham Lincoln; American lawyer and politician against slavery; 16th President, from 1861-1865 (of the Union states)

Lee - Robert E. Lee; commander of the Army of Northern Virginia from 1862-1865

Sherman - William T. Sherman; Union Army General

Johnston - Joseph E. Johnston; Confederate general; no relation to Albert Sidney Johnston, another Confederate general

General Sheridan - Philip H. Sheridan; Union Army General

General Jubal A. Early – Confederate general

Chapter XC (90): Lincoln—Sherman's March to the Sea—Lincoln Re-elected President

On the map of Civil War battles, find:

- Atlanta
- Savannah

Names for the Civil War sides

The North - Union, Federals, the Blue, Yanks

The South – Confederacy or Confederate, Rebel, the Gray, “Johnnies”

People in this Chapter

Grant - General Ulysses S. Grant; Union Army General; commander-in-chief of all United States armies after the Siege of Vicksburg in 1863

Lee - Robert E. Lee; commander of the Army of Northern Virginia from 1862-1865

Sherman - William T. Sherman; Union Army general

J. E. Johnston - Joseph E. Johnston; Confederate general; no relation to Albert Sidney Johnston, another Confederate general

Lincoln - Abraham Lincoln; American lawyer and politician against slavery; 16th President, from 1861-1865 (of the Union states)

General George H. Thomas – Union Army general

Jefferson Davis - President of the Confederacy from 1861-1865; a senator from Mississippi before the Civil War

Chapter XCI (91): Lincoln—The End of the War—The President's Death

On the map of Civil War battles, find:

- Siege of Petersburg
- Richmond
- Appomattox

Names for the Civil War sides

The North - Union, Federals, the Blue, Yanks

The South – Confederacy or Confederate, Rebel, the Gray, “Johnnies”

People in this Chapter

Lincoln - Abraham Lincoln; American lawyer and politician against slavery; 16th President, from 1861-1865 (of the Union states)

Jefferson Davis - President of the Confederacy from 1861-1865; a senator from Mississippi before the Civil War

Grant - General Ulysses S. Grant; Union Army General; commander-in-chief of all United States armies after the Siege of Vicksburg in 1863

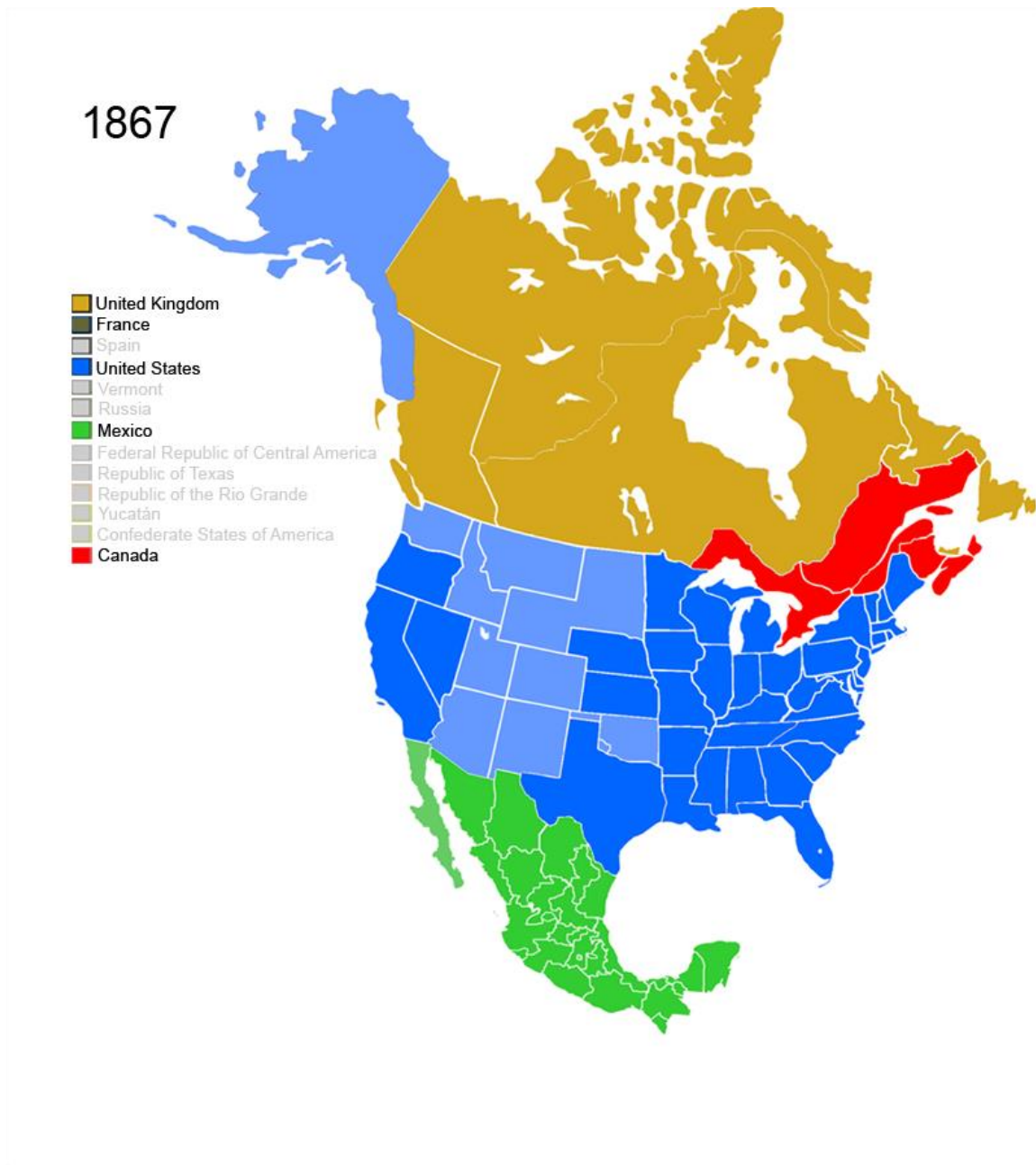
Lee - Robert E. Lee; commander of the Army of Northern Virginia from 1862-1865

John Wilkes Booth – an actor and malcontent

Secretary of War - Edwin Stanton, from 1862-1868

Chapter XCII (92): Johnson—How the President Was Impeached

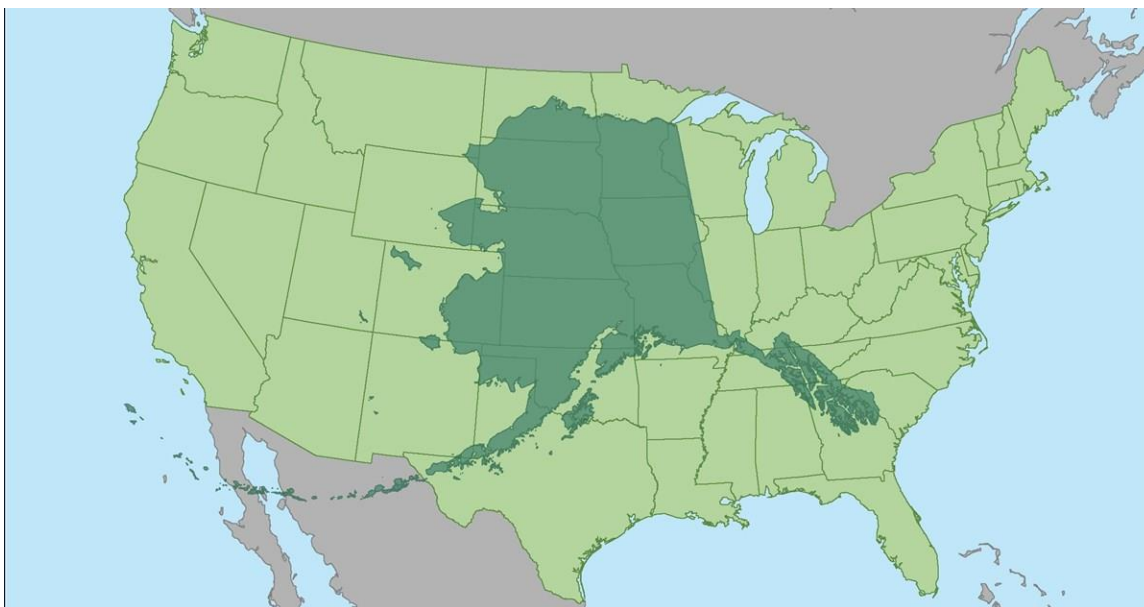
This map shows the United States after Alaska was purchased.⁸⁰



Turn the page to continue reading about this chapter.

⁸⁰ By Esemono - Own work, Public Domain,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=8446198>

Alaska is much larger than any other state, 2.5 times the size of Texas.⁸¹



Alaska will become a state in 1959.

Names for the Civil War sides

The North - Union, Federals, the Blue, Yanks

The South – Confederacy or Confederate, Rebel, the Gray, “Johnnies”

People in this Chapter

Andrew Johnson – Vice-President under Lincoln; 17th President, from 1865-1869

Lincoln - Abraham Lincoln; 16th President, from 1861-1865, until his assassination

Stanton - Edwin Stanton, Secretary of War from 1862-1868

General Thomas – Lorenzo Thomas; an Army officer

Vitus Bering – Danish cartographer in the Russian Navy

⁸¹ <https://www.nps.gov/locations/alaska/what-we-do.htm> (Public Domain)

Chapter XCIII (93): Grant—A Peaceful Victory

Names for the Civil War sides

The North - Union, Federals, the Blue, Yanks

The South – Confederacy or Confederate, Rebel, the Gray, “Johnnies”

People in this Chapter

General Grant - Ulysses S. Grant; Union Army General; commander-in-chief of all United States armies after the Siege of Vicksburg in 1863; 18th President, from 1869-1877

Lincoln - Abraham Lincoln; 16th President, from 1861-1865, until his assassination

Chapter XCIV (94): Hayes—Garfield—Arthur

The book says that without the aid of troops, the Carpetbaggers could not remain in control. Instead, “the white men of the South once more began to rule in the South.” When you are older, you will learn about the Civil Rights movement, the struggle for people of color in America to take their rightful places as voters and leaders in our country. We must always strive to view all people as children of God who deserve the right to live with dignity.

People in this Chapter

Rutherford B. Hayes – 19th President, from 1877-1881

James Garfield – 20th President, from March-September 1881

Guiteau – Charles J. Guiteau; writer and lawyer

Chester A. Arthur – Vice President under Garfield; 21st President, from 1881-1885

Chapter XCV (95): Cleveland—Harrison—Cleveland

People in this Chapter

Arthur - Chester A. Arthur; Vice President under Garfield; 21st President, from 1881-1885

Grover Cleveland – 22nd President, from 1885-1889; 24th President, from 1893-1897

Benjamin Harrison – 23rd President, from 1889-1893; grandson of William Henry Harrison (the 9th President)

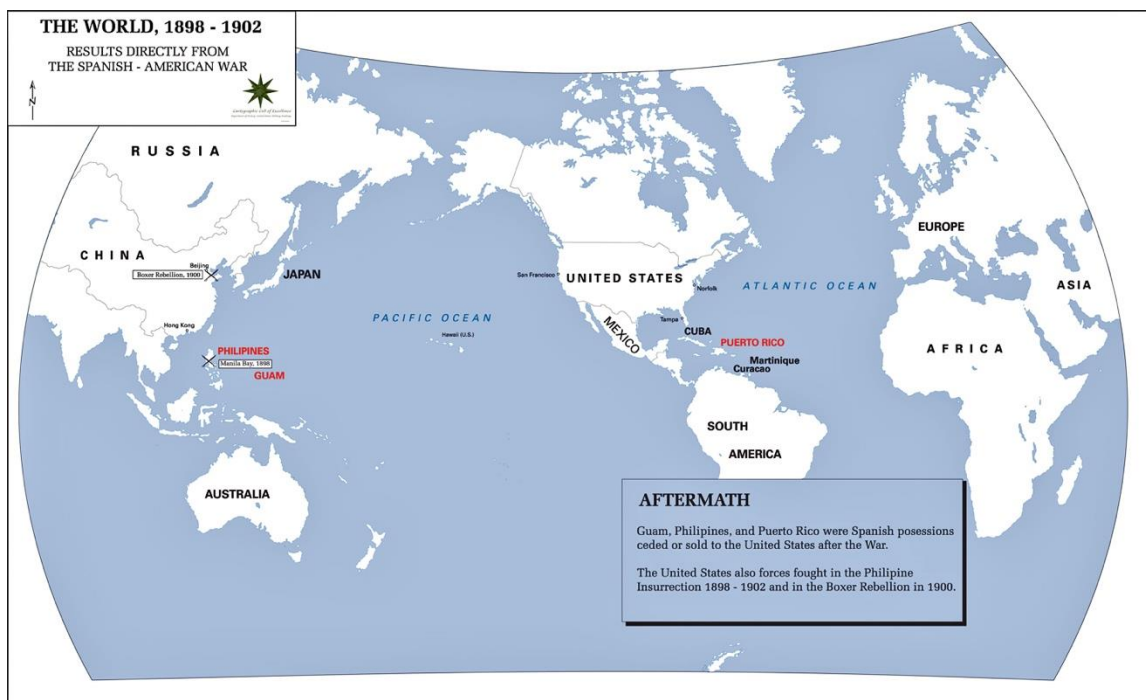
Captain Merriweather Lewis – Meriwether Lewis; American explorer; co-leader of the Corps of Discovery

Captain William Clark – American explorer; co-leader of the Corps of Discovery

George Washington – commander of American Revolutionary forces; first President of the United States, from 1789-1797

Chapter XCVI (96): McKinley—War and Sudden Death

This map shows the results of the Spanish-American War.⁸²



Find on the map:

- Cuba
- Pacific Ocean
- Philippines
- Puerto Rico
- Hawaii

Most scholars now believe that the *Maine* was damaged by an internal explosion.

The Philippines were granted independence in 1946.

Hawaii became a state in August 1959, our 50th state. In 1993, the United States Congress passed a law apologizing for the nation's involvement in the overthrow of the Queen of the Kingdom of Hawaii.

In 1896, the highest mountain in North America was named Mt. McKinley in honor of William McKinley, who was then running for President. For many years that was the official name, but recently the name was changed to Denali, which was the name

⁸² From "Imperialism at Home and Abroad", section 3.4 from the book [United States History, Volume 2](https://2012books.lardbucket.org/books/united-states-history-volume-2/s06-04-imperialism-at-home-and-abroad.html) Available through a Creative Commons license at <https://2012books.lardbucket.org/books/united-states-history-volume-2/s06-04-imperialism-at-home-and-abroad.html>

given to the mountain by the people who have lived near the mountain for centuries. Maybe one day you will visit this mountain, which is now in a national park.

People in this Chapter

William McKinley – 25th President, from 1897-1901

President Harrison - Benjamin Harrison; 23rd President, from 1889-1893; grandson of William Henry Harrison (the 9th President)

President Monroe - James Monroe; Founding Father; fifth President of the United States, from 1817-1825

Magellan – Ferdinand Magellan; Portuguese explorer who sailed under the flag of Spain; his expedition was the first to circumnavigate the globe (1519-1522), though he was killed on the voyage

King Phillip II – King of Spain from 1556–1598

Aguinaldo - Emilio Aguinaldo

Queen Liliuokalani - Lili'uokalani; ruled the Hawaiian Kingdom from 1891-1893

Stamford Dole – lawyer; President of Hawaii, 1894-1898; 1st Territorial Governor of Hawaii, 1900-1903

Cleveland – Grover Cleveland; 22nd President, from 1885-1889; 24th President, from 1893-1897

Chapter XCVII (97): Roosevelt—Taft

Theodore Roosevelt is still the youngest person to become President.

Oklahoma is derived from the Choctaw words **okla** and **humma**, meaning “red people.”⁸³

This map shows the location of the Panama Canal.⁸⁴ Find Panama on a globe.



On this map, find:

- Caribbean Sea (Atlantic Ocean)
- Gulf of Panama (Pacific Ocean)
- Panama Canal

The new Republic of Panama formed in 1903 with more direct support from the United States than the book describes. Panama took full control of the Canal on December 31, 1999.

New Mexico and Arizona were admitted to the Union in 1912. Over 45 years later, Hawaii and Alaska were admitted, for a total of 50 states.

⁸³ <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oklahoma>

⁸⁴ Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=612136>

People in this Chapter

McKinley - William McKinley; 25th President, from 1897-1901

Theodore Roosevelt – Teddy Roosevelt; Vice President under McKinley; 26th President, from 1901-1909

Lincoln - Abraham Lincoln; 16th President, from 1861-1865, until his assassination

Columbus - Christopher Columbus; who began the European exploration of the New World

Adventurous Scotsman who wanted to build an empire at Darien - William Paterson

President Harrison - Benjamin Harrison; 23rd President, from 1889-1893; grandson of William Henry Harrison (the 9th President)

William H. Taft – 27th President, from 1909-1913

Chapter XCVIII (98): Wilson—Troubles with Mexico

“Anarchy” is a state of disorder when there is no government, or the government is not obeyed by the people.

You may remember Vera Cruz in Mexico from the map from chapter LXXVI (76). If not, take a minute to flip back in the study guide to look at it again.

People in this Chapter

Taft - William H. Taft; 27th President, from 1909-1913

Woodrow Wilson – 28th President; from 1913-1921

Huerta - Victoriano Huerta; 35th President of Mexico, from 1913-1914 (after a coup)

Madero - Francisco I. Madero; 33rd President of Mexico, from 1911-1913 when he was murdered (the 34th President served for less than an hour, the shortest presidency in the world)

Francisco Carbajal, Villa, Zapata – Mexican men who each held the Presidency for brief periods of time during civil unrest and war

Carranza - Venustiano Carranza; 37th President of Mexico, from 1917-1920

Villa - Pancho Villa; revolutionary general in northern Mexico

Chapter XCIX (99): Wilson—The Great War

Wantonly means in a deliberate and unprovoked way.

Imbued means spread throughout with a particular feeling or quality.

Rancour is bitterness or resentfulness.

When this book was originally published, in 1917, the Great War was raging horribly across Europe. Eventually, America and her allies won the war. You will study World War I and World War II when you are older.

The lyrics at the end of the chapter are from *The Battle Hymn of the Republic* by Julia Ward Howe.

People in this Chapter

Washington - commander of American Revolutionary forces; 1st President of the United States

Monroe - James Monroe; Founding Father; fifth President of the United States, from 1817-1825

Wilson - Woodrow Wilson; 28th President; from 1913-1921

Columbus - Christopher Columbus; who began the European exploration of the New World

Appendix A: List of the American Presidents

1. George Washington	1789-1797	
2. John Adams	1797-1801	
3. Thomas Jefferson	1801-1809	
4. James Madison	1809-1817	
5. James Monroe	1817-1825	
6. John Quincy Adams	1825-1829	(son of a President)
7. Andrew Jackson	1829-1837	(survived assassination attempt)
8. Martin Van Buren	1837-1841	
9. William Henry Harrison	1841	(died in office)
10. John Tyler	1841-1845	
11. James K. Polk	1845-1849	
12. Zachary Taylor	1849-1850	(died in office)
13. Millard Fillmore	1850-1853	
14. Franklin Pierce	1853-1857	
15. James Buchanan	1857-1861	
16. Abraham Lincoln	1861-1865	(assassinated)
17. Andrew Johnson	1865-1869	
18. Ulysses S. Grant	1869-1877	
19. Rutherford B. Hayes	1877-1881	
20. James A. Garfield	1881	(assassinated)
21. Chester A. Arthur	1881-1885	
22. Grover Cleveland	1885-1889	
23. Benjamin Harrison	1889-1893	(grandson of a President)
24. Grover Cleveland	1893-1897	
25. William McKinley	1897-1901	(assassinated)
26. Theodore Roosevelt	1901-1909	(survived assassination attempt)
27. William Howard Taft	1909-1913	
28. Woodrow Wilson	1913-1921	
29. Warren G. Harding	1921-1923	(died in office)

30. Calvin Coolidge	1923-1929	
31. Herbert Hoover	1929-1933	
32. Franklin D. Roosevelt	1933-1945	(survived assassination attempt)
33. Harry S. Truman	1945-1953	(survived assassination attempt)
34. Dwight D. Eisenhower	1953-1961	
35. John F. Kennedy	1961-1963	(assassinated)
36. Lyndon B. Johnson	1963-1969	
37. Richard Nixon	1969-1974	(resigned from office)
38. Gerald Ford	1974-1977	(survived assassination attempt)
39. Jimmy Carter	1977-1981	
40. Ronald Reagan	1981-1989	(survived assassination attempt)
41. George H. W. Bush	1989-1993	
42. Bill Clinton	1993-2001	
43. George W. Bush	2001-2009	(son of a President)
44. Barack Obama	2009-2017	
45. Donald Trump	2017-present	

Appendix B: States by Date of Admission into the Union (or Ratification of the Constitution)

1. Delaware	1787
2. Pennsylvania	1787
3. New Jersey	1787
4. Georgia	1788
5. Connecticut	1788
6. Massachusetts	1788
7. Maryland	1788
8. South Carolina	1788
9. New Hampshire	1788
10. Virginia	1788
11. New York	1788
12. North Carolina	1789
13. Rhode Island	1790
14. Vermont	1791
15. Kentucky	1792
16. Tennessee	1796
17. Ohio	1803
18. Louisiana	1812
19. Indiana	1816
20. Mississippi	1817
21. Illinois	1818
22. Alabama	1819
23. Maine	1820
24. Missouri	1821
25. Arkansas	1836
26. Michigan	1837
27. Florida	1845
28. Texas	1845
29. Iowa	1846

30. Wisconsin	1848
31. California	1850
32. Minnesota	1858
33. Oregon	1859
34. Kansas	1861
35. West Virginia	1863
36. Nevada	1864
37. Nebraska	1867
38. Colorado	1876
39. North Dakota	1889
40. South Dakota	1889
41. Montana	1889
42. Washington	1889
43. Idaho	1890
44. Wyoming	1890
45. Utah	1896
46. Oklahoma	1907
47. New Mexico	1912
48. Arizona	1912
49. Alaska	1959
50. Hawaii	1950